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Section 1. History

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WORLD WAR I: A WATERSHED FOR MEDICAL PROGRESSION

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Abstract

Throughout history, progress in medicine has been intrinsically linked to the dynamics of warfare, driving innovations and transforming medical practices for the civilian population. This paper examines how World War I, characterized by the unprecedentedly large-scale utilization of trench warfare and modern mechanized weapons, catalyzed the development of medical technologies and techniques, fundamentally transforming medical practices thereafter. Key areas of medical progress discussed in this paper include facial reconstruction, vaccination for infectious diseases, mobile medical imaging, and blood preservation and transfusion, as well as their immediate and far-reaching impacts on society thereafter. Drawing upon a broad range of historical evidence such as first-hand account books, oral accounts, museum resources, and primary documents in French and English, this paper not only provides a comprehensive review of the major innovations in medical technology during World War I but also reveals the diverse personal perspectives that soldiers developed in response to the implementation of novel medical technology in that time, revealing the complex challenges associated with rapid medical and technological advancements. Overall, this paper explores the revolutionary impacts of important medical development during World War I and offers new insights into the interplay between wartime devastation and medical progress.

Keywords: *Facial Reconstruction, Vaccination, Mobile Medical Imaging, Blood Preservation, Medical Advancement, World War I, Military Medicine, War and Medicine*

Introduction

In the crucible of World War I, the convergence of modern weaponry and the grim reality of trench warfare forged a cauldron of unparalleled destruction and despair. As the deafening roar of artillery reverberated across the battlefields of Europe and soldiers battled the horrors of life in the trenches, the crucible of conflict served as a vital catalyst for unprecedented advancements in the field of medicine.

Among the defining features of this epochal conflict was its unprecedented scale of devastation which left in its wake a trail of carnage and despair and posed an unparalleled challenge to the medical progression of the early 20th century. The brutality of the war was epitomized by the Battle of the Somme in France, where British troops experienced a staggering 57,470 casualties on the first day alone (*What Happened*, n.d.). The toll of this war, encompassing both military combatants and civilian populations, would amount to an estimated 40,000,000 souls, a grim testament to the horrors unleashed upon the world (Mougel, n.d.).

The main reason behind this large number of casualties was the convergence of two elements: the production of modern weaponry and the atrocious sanitary conditions on the battlefields and inside the trenches — soldiers were either obliterated instantly or tormented by the pain of infection in the dirt of the trenches. The colossal destruction of World War I and the unparalleled injuries it introduced through industrialized modern weaponry and trench warfare marked a turning point in history as it necessitated rapid medical innovations like facial reconstruction, treatments and prevention measures for infectious diseases, improved mobile medical care infrastructure like ambulances, which all had both far-reaching impacts on human lives and the field of medicine. The two main types of medical innovations served as major turning points in medicine and warfare: inventions and techniques that arose in response to the unprecedented modern military technology in WWI as well as solutions created in response to the unique challenges typical in trench warfare. These innovations, as well as their impact on battlefield care and modern medicine, are explored below.

Modern Ammunition and Facial Surgery

The introduction of industrially-produced types of weapons like more explosive and powerful long-range machine guns, bullet shells, and bombs, forever changed warfare and necessitated the development of new surgical techniques. This transition occurred when countries popularized using more efficient heavy artillery with automatic quick-firing and advanced propellants, which achieved maximum damage in open areas (*How Modern*, n.d.). These new lethal weapons killed a shocking one million men in just 1914 alone– the very first year of World War I (*How Modern*, n.d.). Among these new lines of machine guns and high explosive weapons, shells filled with shrapnel were the primary cause of facial and head wounds, and their explosiveness disfigured a considerable number of soldiers. As soldiers' faces healed and tightened, many ended up being locked in permanent grimaces that prevented them from drinking, eating, or even breathing regularly (*The Birth*, n.d.). Thus, the new, powerful weapons of WWI introduced terrifying and widespread new injuries that called for new medical technologies to help soldiers not only survive but regain healthy functioning (Gillies, 1920).

Harold Delf Gillies, a New Zealand surgeon motivated to treat the horrific facial damage caused by the new style of war, pioneered skin grafting. In 1917, Gillies established the Queen's Hospital dedicated to treating facial injuries, after setting up a ward at the Cambridge Military Hospital for men with such injuries (*The Birth*, n.d.). Gillies invented the "tubed pedicle" technique, which connected a pedicle, or a flap of skin, to the site of injury to improve blood supply as well as to a tube, in order to reduce the rate of infection. The unparalleled extent of success in the restoration of appearance and functionality signified a revolutionary change in the lives of disfigured soldiers (Gillies, 1920).

However, the soldiers' reactions to the outcomes of these surgeries encompassed multiple, distinct perspectives. For some, Gillies's renovative skills gave soldiers their identities back and empowered them to enjoy life with music, football, and dramatic performance in the community of patients at the Sidcup Hospital (May, 2017). While others who were significantly disfigured with nonrepairable tissue losses would "suffer from nerves", alcoholism, and even suicide, as a veteran from Melbourne described (Daley, 2014). Empathy towards the latter was shared by medical workers like World War I surgeon Fred Houdlett Albee, who remarked, "it is a fairly common experience for the maladjusted person to feel like a stranger to his world... It must be unmitigated hell to feel like a stranger to yourself" (Klein, 2024).

World War I revolutionized the nature of skin surgery on battle wounds and blazed a new trail in enabling surgeries to restore healthy bodily functioning and aesthetic appearance. This large-scale application of refined reconstruction techniques (now called plastic surgery) can be traced back to Gillies' innovations. According to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons, 15.6 million cosmetic procedures and 6.8 million reconstructive procedures took place in 2020, indicating the widespread utilization and lasting repercussions of this World War I medical creation (*2022 ASPS*, 2022). Overall, shrapnel wounds experienced by thousands of soldiers, although devastating, opened new opportunities for medical innovators like Dr. Gillies to open new specialties in surgery, transforming reconstruction surgery from a necessity to a luxury for the public.

Trench Warfare and Infectious Diseases

Trench warfare was a defining feature of World War I. Although the defense advantage of trenches "protected flesh and blood from the worst effects of the firepower revolution of the late 19th century," historian Sir Hew Strachan explains that the non-lethal but unsanitary conditions spread infectious diseases resulting in sizable losses in military efficiency (A British, n.d.).

A common solution to wound infections at the time was amputation; however, this procedure would cause life-long disabilities in the soldiers. Fortunately, Leonard Joyce, a British surgeon from Reading, Berkshire, found a bacterium that could break down and remove the infected flesh that prevented the healing of the wounds. This bacterium removes infection while promoting recovery without the need for amputation (Dano, 2015).

Yet, many infectious diseases, such as trench fever, gas gangrene, typhoid fever, tetanus, and others left soldiers in more complicated medical situations. Trench fever, also known as Quintana fever or five-day fever, was a widespread problem since the incapacitation and dizziness caused by the Trench fever diminished soldiers' abilities to fight. Historians estimate that "more than 1 million troops were infected with trench fever during World War I, with each affected soldier unfit for duty for more than 60 days" (Anstead, 2016). In addition, trench fever caused a fifth to a third of all illnesses in the British Army and a fifth in the armies of the Central Powers (Pennington, 2019).

Nonetheless, medical workers couldn't significantly improve patients' conditions after infection, though many tried alternative physical and chemical therapies in response to the extensive spread of disease in the unhygienic trenches. For instance, Major A. J. H. Iles used electrotherapeutics to treat trench fever's telltale shin pain, by passing an electrical current through the body. Patients claimed that it almost relieved all pain and reduced recurrence. In France and the United Kingdom, chemical insecticide was used to kill the louse that carried the disease. A. W. Bacot, an entomologist at the Lister Institute, researched and found that a chemical consisting of ninety-six percent naphthalene, two percent creosote, and two percent iodoform was the most potent, killing lice within two hours. Additionally, the 'Russian Pit' hot air delouser, though not particularly effective, also boosted the progress of delousers inventions and brought up new technology for future sanitation development (Atenstaedt, 2006).

Besides trench fever, gas gangrene was another trench nuisance. Caused by the anaerobic bacteria *Clostridia*, which grew in the deep underground and thrived in lands previously used for agriculture, it plagued soldiers who churned up the soil to dig trenches. The bacteria quickly produced toxins, causing severe pain, myonecrosis, and gaseous swelling. These symptoms greatly influenced the soldiers' abilities to mobilize starting in the first year of the war and 12% of the wounded members of the British expeditionary force developed it (Pennington, 2019).

Luckily, field medics facilitated the rapid evacuation of the wounded and urged speedy wound debridement, saving many soldiers from gangrene-related deaths (Dano, 2015). Developed by Belgian medic Antoine Depage, debridement, or the removal of infected and non-viable injured tissue, involves applying carbolic lotion-soaked gauze and bismuth iodoform paraffin paste ("bipping") to infected wounds. Thanks to this technique, the number of soldiers affected by gas gangrene fell to 1% of the British force by 1918 (Dano, 2015).

The treatment of another disease, typhoid fever, spread by food or water contaminated by bacterium *Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium* present in trench soils, also impelled the innovation of effective treatments. Robert Koch, a German pioneer in microbiology and bacteriology, viewed screening and isolating suspected carriers and livestock as preventive strategies when looking at large populations instead of individuals. German planners quickly adopted Koch's preventive strategies, and soon after, the UK and France instituted preventative measures such as identifying carriers and inoculation in their armies (Gradmann et al., 2019).

Another influential solution, the combined TAB, or typhoid plus paratyphoid A and B, vaccine was introduced in 1916 and was administered to soldiers in Britain. During the last three years of the war, more than 90% of British soldiers were inoculated. Vaccination played a key role in reducing typhoid deaths from a rate of 118 per 100,000 soldiers at the end of 1914 to one of 0.3 deaths per 100,000 by 1917 (Gradmann et al., 2019). The value of inoculation in preventing the spread of typhoid was seen as a successful public health intervention (Gradmann et al., 2019).

How this success was achieved, however, exposes the British military's punitive measures and coercive inoculation of those who resisted. For most soldiers, inoculations were considered compulsory with ramifications par for the course in military life (Walker, 2019). As Leonard Stagg, a British orderly who worked between 1916 and 1918, recalled, there was one "only person [he] ever heard of who refused [inoculation]" (Smith & Stagg, 1985). A 1915 debate in British Parliament revealed that, even for soldiers who outrightly refused vaccination because of the alleged side effects, resistance was futile as they were "punished in various ways for exercising their right," namely being denied promotion and eventually forcibly inoculated "whilst technically and legally no compulsion exists" (George, 1915). Despite the differing voices, the acceptance of "mandatory" inoculation by most soldiers and the uncountable urgent cases during World War I provided a vast platform for testing, allowing a turning point of success in disease control and the development of new technologies, such as vaccines, in medicine.

Another acute infectious disease that arose from the trench soils, tetanus, was also later prevented by injecting tetanus antitoxin into wounded soldiers (Rogers, n.d.). In the 1930s, toxoid was produced as an efficient vaccine as a preventative measure (Rogers, n.d.). The fact that both typhoid vaccines and tetanus vaccines were later improved and pervasively administered today demonstrates how the war marked a transition in the history of preventative medicine.

Medical Imaging

One of the less obvious medical innovations of World War I was in medical imaging, a technology developed before the war but utilized on a greater scale during it (Martin, n.d.). The large number of injuries demanded quick diagnosis near the front lines, while traditional X-ray services were impeded by their need for consistent electricity.

However, the Polish-born scientist Marie Curie convinced the French government to set up the country's first military radiology centers and equipped several hundred ambulance vehicles with X-ray machines, building a steady, reliable, and mobile radiological service for frontline soldiers and providing timely on-site diagnosis. These ambulances were nicknamed "petites curies," meaning "small Curies" (Agence Rol. Agence photographique (commanditaire), 1914).

The scale of this service increased as the war continued; by 1918, approximately 300 "petites curies" managed by 400 radiologists were in service, helping one million wounded soldiers. Increasingly, X-ray machines were set up in base hospitals, and, in 1916, Curie continued her work training women as X-ray assistants to empower women medics and nurses on the homefront (Progress in Medicine, n.d.). Today, X-rays and other types of imaging prevail as a non-invasive method to examine the human body and assist with mobile and in-hospital diagnosis.

Blood Preservation and Transfusion

The sizable amount of blood shed by the destructive modern ammunition in World War I also bolstered blood transfusion advancement. Previously, transfusion required both the donor and recipient to be present (Hospital Archives, The Hospital for

Sick Children, Toronto, Canada, n.d.). This was impractical for frontline soldiers, and transportation of wounded soldiers from the battlefield to base hospitals would have taken too long–often twenty-four hours or longer. For many soldiers, however, their massive blood loss could result in shock within a short period. To address this issue, medical workers saw the need to collect and store blood in advance, but the propensity of blood to clot became a major obstacle for storage (Pierce, n.d.).

Pressured by the war's insatiable demand for blood, doctors discovered that citrate could be an effective anticoagulant. Additionally, medics on the frontline found that collecting blood using glass collection vessels with a film of paraffin could also delay clotting. This allowed blood to be stored for up to twenty-six days and transported to where it was needed (Bell, 2018). Using preserved blood allowed for easy storage, stockpiling, and ready usage when needed (Pierce, n.d.).

By 1918, blood transfusions could be performed close to the frontlines with coordinated blood deployment, which improved the survival rate of soldiers experiencing hemorrhage, shock, carbon monoxide poisoning, and other afflictions (Bell, 2018). Later, standardization procedures were brought home, becoming widely available in civilian medicine. While blood transfusions were infrequent before World War I, the efforts made by wartime doctors, especially those from Canada and America, used wartime patients to hone and improve the storage and diffuse transfusion techniques (Aymard & Renaudier, 2016).

In the years after the Armistice, the British surgeon Geoffrey Keynes and the London Red Cross even founded a blood banking system in 1921, allowing 1,500 patients to be transfused with the citrated stored blood by 1930 (Keynes, 1983). This opened the door to the wider application of blood banks in regions around the world like Chicago and New York City in 1939, saving more lives in the Second World War (Hedley-Whyte & Milamed, n.d.).

Lasting Influence

World War I marked a critical turning point in the ever-progressing field of medicine owing to its revolutionary influences on battlefield medicine. The uniqueness of the Great War's modern weaponry and trench warfare demanded drastic developments in numerous areas of medical treatment and technology, pioneering developments that benefited from the unprecedentedly immense testing scale offered by the war's destructiveness.

Many medical techniques and treatments extensively ordinarily practiced nowadays date back to World War I (Bell, 2018). Facial reconstruction innovations in response to explosive shrapnel not only saved the dignified lives of soldiers but also opened the gate to the present-day, multibillion-dollar cosmetic plastic surgery industry. Novel drugs, treatments, and preventative methods created in response to infectious diseases thriving in the trenches raised awareness for vaccination and social isolation of disease carriers, both fundamental prevention and treatment methods used in modern medicine. In addition, the magnitude of battlefield wounds necessitated the application of instant-care devices such as ambulances outfitted with mobile imaging machines, as well as the discovery of new blood preservation and transfusion techniques that played critical roles in the healthcare infrastructure of our current societies. Significant casualties and damage were the cost of the Great War, but in turn, the carnage produced a watershed of medical advancements that would continue to benefit future generations.

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Section 2. Linguistics

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AN EXPLORATION OF TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES AND THE REFLECTION OF POLITENESS PRINCIPLE IN INTERVIEW PROGRAMS — TAKING TAYLOR SWIFT'S GUEST ON LATE NIGHT WITH SETH MEYERS AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract

This paper presents an exploration of turn-taking strategies and their reflection of the politeness principle in interview programs. Conversations, while appearing effortless, require coordination of multiple cognitive processes, including turn-taking. Turn-taking, an integral part of any multi-party conversation, can be impolite when inappropriate. Drawing from previous research on turn-taking and the prisoner's dilemma, this study examines the strategies employed by guests and hosts in reality talk shows, particularly focusing on how these strategies reflect the Politeness Principle. This research analyzes the specific turn-taking strategies and their politeness implications. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of turn-taking in interview settings and their significance in maintaining politeness and effective communication. This study offers insights for future research on conversational strategies and their role in interpersonal communication.

Keywords: *turn-taking strategy, politeness principle, communication*

1. Introduction

Conversations with others are one of our everyday activities and they appear effortless. However, multiple cognitive processes have to be coordinated during conversation, such as understanding what the other person wants to say and planning and producing your own turn (Bögels, 2020). Sibly and Tisdell (2018) made an interesting analogy, they compare turn-taking to a repeated modified prisoners' dilemma (MPD): a MPD game differs from the standard prisoners' dilemma (SPD) game in that it is efficient for one player to "compete" and the other player to 'cooperate'. Given the importance of prisoner dilemma games in explaining economic behaviour, it is similarly important to understand how people actually play repeated

MPD games and, specifically, whether and how turn taking occurs in the finitely repeated version of this game.

Turn-taking has an extremely important place in any conversation with two and more participants and inappropriate turn-taking can be impolite. Therefore, this paper will examine the strategies used by the guests and hosts of reality talk shows when they engage in turn-taking, and how these strategies reflect the Politeness Principle.

2. Literature Review

Entering the search term "turn-taking" on CNKI, a total of 23 core journals were searched. The earliest one was published in 2003, and the last one was published in 2018. Eight of these articles use movies or literary works as the object of study, exploring the characterization or plot development of the characters in them from the perspective of turn-taking (Zhang and Wei, 2016; Zhao, 2016; Qiu, 2016; Zhou, 2011; Li and Yu, 2011; Sang, 2010; Huang, 2010; Yi and Wang, 2010). Shen (2012) innovatively took the famous interview program "Yang Lan Interview" as an example to analyze the different turn-taking strategies adopted by the hosts in the Chinese and English environments, and reveal the cultural differences in the use of turn-taking strategies in English and Chinese. Using natural spoken corpus as the object of investigation, He (2010) used discourse analysis theory to discuss international students' spoken Chinese turn-taking ability and its problems, and summarized the teaching countermeasures to improve international students' spoken Chinese turn-taking ability.

Comparatively speaking, foreign research on turn taking started earlier and developed better. Since Sacks proposed the concept of turn-taking in 1974, foreign scholars have carried out in-depth research on turn-taking. Lourenço et al. (2023) conducted an diachronic study and analyzed the vocalizations of 44 mother-child free-play interactions, ranging from three to five years of age. They found that the relevance of using complementary metrics (FTO, gap, overlap) to understand the developmental trajectories of turn-taking, and that examining all temporally contingent vocalizations can provide a valid and more inclusive measure of turn-transition duration in childhood. Brusco and Gravano (2022) experiment with two supervised learning approaches, using recurrent neural networks and random forests, on a corpus of Argentine Spanish task-oriented dialogues annotated with 12 turn-taking categories following standard guidelines. Seuren et al. (2021) conducted secondary analysis of 25 video consultations recorded for heart failure, (antenatal) diabetes, and cancer services in the UK. They found that in our data latency unnoticed until it becomes problematic: participants act as if they share the same reality.

Overall, domestic research on conversation turn-taking mostly uses qualitative analysis methods and lacks data support, while foreign research has combined computer tools to study the interval between conversation turn-taking.

3. Research Design

3.1 Research Questions

This paper aims to address the following three research questions:

1: Did the host and guest on the show use turn claiming strategy, and if so, which ones specifically?

2: Did the host and guest on the show use turn holding strategy, and if so, which ones specifically?

3: Did the host and guest on the show use turn yielding strategy, and if so, which ones specifically?

4: Try to explore how the Politeness Principle is reflected in the turn-taking process?

3.2 Research Significance

First of all, through the study of this paper, we can deeply realize the profound meaning of the turn-taking. We can further investigate the strategies used by the host and the interviewee in the interview program to promote the turn-taking.

Secondly, exploring other people's turn-taking strategies can also give us some inspiration, such as how to properly use these strategies in later life to help us complete conversations more politely.

Finally, this thesis could expand researches on turn-taking in the area of interviews and deepen the analysis of speaking skills in interview programs from the perspective of psycholinguistics.

3.3 Research Object

In this study, the video of Taylor Swift's participation in the Late Night with Seth Meyers on November 11, 2021 was chosen as the corpus of the study.

Late Night with Seth Meyers is currently the 24th most popular show on NBC and 240th overall on TV, watched by a total number of 517,000 people (0.17% rating, down from last week) per episode, as of the average weekly audience measurement for the period ending July 2, 2023.

Taylor Swift is a powerful singer with creative talent and an idol singer with beautiful appearance. Her music style inherits the traditional American country music, but adds various fashion elements such as R&B, dance music and rock in the treatment of details.

Therefore, the corpus selected for this study is highly representative and well-known, and can be used to study how famous artists use hedges when they participate in interview programs.

3.4 Data Collection and Analysis

After identifying the corpus for the study, this study first get the subtitled text of the interview using TamperMonkey software. The corpus was then cleaned and organized. An host corpus(corpus 1) and an interviewee corpus(corpus 2) were obtained. The host spoke a total of 43 times in corpus 1 and the interviewee spoke a total of 44 times in corpus 2.

The host and interviewee conversations were then manually labeled to identify the turn-taking strategy used in their conversation.

4. Data Description and Discussion

4.1 Data Description

Table 1 describes the use of the turn-taking strategy in the host's and interviewee's words. The host used the turn claiming strategy most frequently for 21 times, turn holding strategy for 10 times and turn yielding strategy for 10 times. The interviewee used the turn holding strategy most frequently for 28 times, turn claiming strategy for 7 times and turn holding strategy for 5 times.

Table 1. *Turn-taking strategies used by the host and interviewee*

Strategy	Category	Host	Interviewee
Turn claiming	interruption	4	2
	Insertion	17	5
Turn holding	hesitation filler	2	9
	discourse marker	8	19
Turn yielding	appoint next speaker	7	2
	choose by themselves	2	3

4.2 Turn Claiming Strategy

From Table 1, we can see that the hosts use the turn claiming strategy much more frequently than the interviewee, this is because the hosts play the role of controlling the direction of the conversation and controlling the duration in the program, so they need to interrupt the speaker at the right time.

The common turn-claiming strategies are interruption and insertion for turn-claiming. Interruption refers to the act by a speaker who knows that the current speaker has not finished his talking yet still interrupt to get a floor to speak. For example:

Example 1:

- Host: Our first guest tonight is an 11-time Grammy-winning musician and one of the biggest stars in the world. Her album, "Red (Taylor's Version)" is out tomorrow. She's also returning to "SNL" this week as musical guest along with host Jonathan Majors. Please welcome back to the show, the one, the only… Taylor Swift, everybody. Welcome back to the show.
- Interviewee: Thanks for having me back.
- Host: We love having you in the building, especially when it means we get to see you on "SNL" this coming Saturday. Your fifth time as a musical guest.
- Interviewee: Yes. What a dream. – And — a one-time host. An incredible host back in the day.

- Host: Thank you! – And I'm wondering. You…
- Interviewee: Back when I was teen.
- Host: That's crazy how young you were.
- Interviewee: Yeah, I was — Yeah.

Example 1 is an excerpt from the opening segment of this interview, in which the host makes an introductory statement and introduces the guest of honor, Taylor Swift. As you can see from the underlined part, the host clearly did not finish his sentence because he only said the subject of one sentence, "you", but what Taylor said at this point was a continuer to what she said in the previous sentence, "An incredible host back in the day". The host did not stick to his previous statement, but followed Taylor's words.

Insertion refers to the talk occurring when the current speaker has conveyed his viewpoint and is about to end his speech. The second speaker inserts to continue, supply or express his agreement to the first speaker's point of view. Different from interruption, insertion is viewed as the way to claim the turn effectively as well as politely. In particular, the host can take the floor to speak by insertion to add more detailed information or repair what others have said. For example:

Example 2:

- Host: That is really cool. I want to ask — I mean, I have emotional connections to songs I listen to for the first time ten years ago. I can only imagine what it's like for you, having written them. Like, is it — is it cathartic to go back and re-record them? Or does it — When they're about painful things, do you, like, feel it all over again?
- Interviewee:-I mean, I think — for —One thing that I noticed about this —just this week in general is that I think back to the release week of "Red," which is the album that is, you know…Just in case anybody missed it. So this originally came out…
- Host: -This is it. It's this. It's Taylor's Version.

In Example 2 the host and guest talk about Taylor Swift re-record her decade old album. The host asks Taylor if she remembers any of those painful memories when she reprises those songs. Taylor's answer then doesn't end there, but the host responds to Taylor's words with approval at that point.

As we can see from these two examples, there is a significant difference between interruption and insertion. The former can occur at any point in the previous speaker's presentation, while the latter does occur towards the end of the previous speaker's painting. Moreover, the content of interruption is not fixed and can be anything, while insertion mostly expresses the illustrator's recognition and approval of the speaker.

4.3 Turn Holding Strategy

As we can see from Table 1, respondents used the turn holding strategy much more frequently than interviewee. This is because the hosts mainly take on a role of asking questions and controlling the direction of the program, and they need to leave more opportunities to speak to the respondents.

After completing part of the speech, the current speaker does not intend to transfer the turn to the next speaker though with no particular planned utterance in mind and he may use hesitation fillers like "Er", "Well", "like","you know" to indicate that he wishes to continue but is not sure what to say or how to say temporarily. Hesitation fillers can also serve to avoid offering TRPs (Transition Relevance Place) in a competitive environment and avoid embarrassing pauses (Yule, 2000). For example:

Example 3:

- Host: Do these people believe it when they get a phone call, saying, "Hi, it's Taylor Swift. I want you to sing a song with me?"
- Interviewee: Well, I try not to cold call people.
- Host: Right. That's a good instinct, yeah.
- Interviewee: It can go very bad.
- Host: Sure.
- Interviewee: But, you know, I do send, like, a very long text that I've crafted over many days. And I'll send the song, because I don't want them to ever feel pressured to say yes to something creatively if it doesn't gel with what they want to do.

In Example 3, the primary form of this part of the hosts and Taylor's exchange is the host asking questions and Taylor answering.

As Taylor prepares to answer the questions, it is inevitable that she will need to think, but the specificity of the interview setting does not lend itself well to large periods of reflective white space and pauses. Therefore, Taylor chooses to use a hesitation filler to fill in the gaps. This can also make their conversations more fluid and smooth.

Discourse markers refer to utterance incompletators and incompletion markers. The two are summarized as discourse markers because they both serve the function of telling hearers beforehand that the speaker has some points to elaborate on and making the speech continue as a whole without any interruption. Utterance incompletor are conjunctions like but, and, since, however, because, etc. And incompletion markers refer to words like first, second, third, to sum up etc. Discourse markers can turn a potentially completed sentence into an incomplete sentence, leaving the current speaker holding the turn. For example:

Example 4:

- Host: So, tell us about —But this was —So you've always had this version.
- Interviewee: Yes. This is the original thing that I wrote. So, there's a song called "All Too Well" that was never a single. You guys are really —This is very nice, what you're doing out there. His song was never a single, it never had a video, and somehow, the fans just turned it into the song from this album. And when I–I used to get so sad when I would sing it that I could barely, like, get through the song. And then, over time, I realized the fans were just, like, screaming the words back to me so loudly that it made it a very joyful experience for me to sing this song. And since —It has been a joyful thing for me to sing. I play it all the time in concert. And it's just so fun to hear them scream the words. So this song originally was —It's a very long song, as it is, but it was originally 10 minutes long. And I just kept — I was just like I couldn't stop. But I was like, "Oh, you got to fit something on an album, so that's unreasonable for it to be 10 minutes long." And so I had to cut out certain verses and parts of the bridge and lots of different things that I really loved. Left some of my favorite lines on the cutting-room floor, and I'm really happy that people get to hear them. I'm so proud of this version of it. I think this version is the version of the song that was meant to be heard.
- Host: That is really thrilling. And then, on top of all that, there's a short film that you wrote.

Example 4 is special because in this example, the part of Taylor Swift's response is long, with a total of 267 words. In such a long spoken conversation, the speaker will use a lot of discourse markers to make her session more logical. Oral conversation is different from written expression in that the listener can only listen and respond once in general, so it is more important for the speaker to organize his/her words properly.

Through the above two examples we can also find the essential difference between the hesitation filler and the discourse marker, the main function of the hesitation filler is to fill the conversation gap, give the speaker enough time to think, make the whole conversation more fluent. While the main function of the discourse marker is to make the conversation more logical and help the listener to clarify the speaker's thoughts.

4.4 Turn Yielding Strategy

From Table 1 we can see that in the corpus selected for this paper, the times in which the host and the interviewee use the turn-yielding strategy is generally low, which may be due to the specificity of this corpus. Since there are only two speakers in the corpus selected for this paper, turn-taking is only possible among these two speakers. However, the host uses the strategy slightly more often than the interviewee, which is also due to the status of the host, who needs to introduce and ask questions to the interviewee, and therefore uses this strategy more often.

Turn- yielding means the act that the current speaker gives up the chance to speak and passes it to the next speaker. According to whether the current speaker actively selects the next speaker from the listener or not, the turn-yielding strategies can be divided into two types: first, the current speaker appoints the next speaker. Second, the current speaker does not specify the next speaker, and the listener chooses by themselves to be the next speaker.

By calling the hearer's name, using the pronoun "you", or showing body language and eye contact, the current speaker can select the next speaker to take the floor to talk. For example:

Example 5:

- Host: Our first guest tonight is an 11-time Grammy-winning musician and one of the biggest stars in the world. Her album, "Red (Taylor's Version)"...-[Cheers and applause]-is out tomorrow. She's also returning to "SNL" this week as musical guest along with host Jonathan Majors. Please welcome back to the show, the one, the only...

Taylor Swift, everybody. [Cheers and applause]Welcome back to the show.

- Interviewee-Thanks for having me back.

Example 6:

- Host: Having been a one-time —and a first-time host, obviously, when you hosted, **do you have any advice for Jonathan, your first-time host this week?**
- Interviewee: Well, I — I met him, and I just want to say he seems like one of the coolest people on Earth.

In Example 5, the host uses the interviewee's name directly to elicit the interviewee's response, whereas in Example 6, a question is used and "you" is used to prompt the taking of turn.

When the current speaker does not nominate the next speaker, the listeners will self-elect as the speaker. For example:

Example 7:

- Interviewee: It's — You know, it's also interesting to kind of go back and relive this nostalgia with fans who are the reason why I get to do this and why I get to, like, sit here and, like, have this lovely chat with you. Going back and — and reliving these things with the fans. And this time around, I get to really —I get to do things that I know they wish I would have done the first time.
- **Host: That's really good.**
- Interviewee: Because I'm always listening and I'm always lurking. And I'm always listening to their opinions and their theories. And what — You know, they'll — they — They will let me know which songs should have been singles.
- **Host: Yeah.**

In this example, the respondent did not designate anyone to continue her session, but finished her part of the narrative normally, but the moderator uttered his response in a timely speaking gap.

As we can see from the above examples, the host will use the turn-yielding strategy more often in interview programs, while the act of picking up the conversation on their own occurs more often in multi-person talk shows.

4.5 The Reflection of Politeness Principle

4.5.1 The Maxim of Tact

Tact maxim is the first politeness maxim of Leech's Politeness Principle, and it requires speakers to reduce the expression that might do harm to the benefits of other people. And it is a hearer-oriented or other-centered maxim. In other words, the maxim of tact means that speakers try to make the damage and cost of others be in a minimum status while make the benefit of others be in a maximum status (Leech, 1983). In this interview, the participants also use this maxim, for example:

Example 8:

- Host: I wonder if —if there are people who might think that they were the one you were singing about if it's easier or far, far worse for them ten years later.
- Interviewee: I haven't thought about their experience, to be honest.
- Host: I think that's the —that's the biggest burn.

In this example, the host wants to ask Taylor a question, but the question may be offensive to Taylor, so the host uses the "I wonder if + there be" pattern to minimize the offensiveness of the statement. This is a good example of the use of the maxim of tact.

4.5.2 The Maxim of Approbation

Approbation Maxim means that the speakers tries to make the dispraise of hearer be in a minimum status while make the praise of hearers be maximum. For example:

Example 9:

- Interviewee: Well, I try not to cold call people.

- Host: Right. That's a good instinct, yeah.
- Interviewee: It can go very bad.
- Host: Sure.

In this example, Taylor says that she doesn't cold call people she hasn't talked to for a long time, and the hosts seem more polite by recognizing and agreeing with Taylor's statement.

4.5.3 The Maxim of Modesty

According to Leech, the famous linguist, modesty maxim refers to that the speakers try to make the praise of themselves be in minimum status while make the dispraise of themselves be maximum. For example:

Example 10:

- Host: Because you're young now, and that was a long time ago.
- Interviewee: That is so — Thank you.
- Host: You're very welcome. I can say it honestly because I've also aged.

In this example, the host first complimented Taylor, saying that she has been a famous singer for many years and is still very young. This was followed by a self-deprecating comment that she is now old. This fits right in with the two sub-maxim of the maxim of modesty, which are minimise praise of self and maximize dispraise of self.

4.5.4 The Maxim of Agreement

The maxim of agreement, according to Leech, refers to that the participants in this conversation should try to make their disagreement be in a minimum status while make the agreement of them be in maximum. For example:

Example 11:

- Interviewee: Those people are unicorn-special.
- Host: Yes, it's so — it's a very-very nice combination.

In Example 11, the host tries to be consistent with Taylor's views to minimize the divergence of opinion between the two parties, thus following the maxim of agreement.

5. Conclusion

Overall, this paper has selected a reality interview program to explore the use of turn-taking strategy, and its embodiment of the Politeness Principle. In this paper, it is found that the host play the role of facilitators of turn-taking more often in interview programs. The host use turn yielding strategy more often, while the interviewees use turn-holding strategy more often. this is also determined by their different status. Additionally, this study found that both speakers in this program used the maxim of tact, the maxim of approbation, the maxim of modesty and the maxim of agreement.

However, since this paper is all about manually making judgments about the embodiment of various turn-taking strategies and politeness principle in the article, it is inevitable that there will be some omissions, and this paper will also explore how to make the judgments more objective at a later date.

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WHY THE SPANISH SUCCEEDED IN INVADING MEXICO

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Abstract

This article delves into the reasons behind the Spanish establishment in the region, with a particular focus on the alliances formed with native populations that facilitated the conquest of the Aztec Empire. Through source analysis, the article evaluates the credibility and content of primary sources, particularly The Thirteenth Communication by Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl, to uncover alternative perspectives on historical events. The analysis reveals the emotional narrative and strategic objectives underlying Ixtlilxochitl's account, shedding light on the motivations behind the Texcocan alliance with Spain. Additionally, the article examines the broader geopolitical landscape of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica, characterized by internal conflicts, economic interactions, and religious dynamics as well as the personal factor, including the maneuverability in uncertainty and the power dynamics between individuals, having played a crucial role in shaping the outcomes of the conquest. Finally, the article highlights the multifaceted nature of historical causation in shaping colonial legacies.

Keywords: *Aztecs, Aztec History, Aztec Politics, Mesoamerica, Mesoamerican Ethnohistory, Spanish conquest of the Americas, pre-Columbian America, Fernando De Alva Ixtlilxochitl*

Introduction

Before turning to the part of the article that will look more closely at the reasons for the Spanish establishment in the region, there is a quote from the abstract of the Mexican edition of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico) work "De la venida de los españoles y principio de la ley evangélica" (The Thirteenth Communication. On the Coming of the Spaniards and the Beginning of the Evangelical Law): "*in it he [Alva Ixtlilxochitl] makes sense of the arrival of Hernán Cortés and his friends in a world dominated by the Meschic Empire and the alliances with the natives that led to the fall of the city of Tenochtitlan.*" (Ixtlilxochitl, 1938). Thus, it can be concluded that it was the assistance of the natives to the Spanish that made the conquest of the great Aztec Empire possible. Rephrasing the question for reflection: what made these alliances possible in the first place and productive for the Spanish in the second?

Research method

The method applied in the article is source analysis. As a research method it involves critically examining various sources to extract, evaluate, and interpret information relevant to a research question. The article is concerned with the question "Why the Spanish succeeded in invading Mexico?". The primary source The Thirteenth Message by Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl (Talach, 2013) was used to analyse the matter.

In the article, source credibility is evaluated, namely authorship, publication, purpose and audience, evidence and argumentation; source content is analysed, namely context, theme, perspectives, language and style; implications and limitations of the source are also under analysis in the process of interpretation.

Analysis

The Thirteenth Communication itself is a source that provides a completely alternative viewpoint on the events that took place in the early sixteenth century. The history of pre-Columbian America is known to be very Aztecocentric, because the Aztecs themselves worked on it. When conquering the Zapotec, Toltec and Maya peoples, whose culture they assimilated, they burned their historical manuscripts, asserting their superiority over the conquered, and the Aztec Tlatoani Itzcoatl tried to burn and rewrite all the sources that existed before him, and the trend continued afterwards: history is written by those who occupy the dominant political position, and the Aztecs were undoubtedly the leading force in the region (not least because, they could afford to expand actively southwards, covered on other sides by their allies in the Triple Alliance, the Tlaxcalans and Tlacopanis), then the prevailing interpretations of historical events obviously belonged to the Spanish, who, again, relied mainly on Aztec sources.

Going into the linguistic analysis of the text, it can be noted that it is more synchronic than diachronic: Istlilshochitl does not give a historical analysis of why the Texcocans suddenly sided with Spain (except in those cases necessary for him to praise the crown), it can be read between the lines, but he himself rather presents a cross-section of the events that unfolded around the assistance to Cortés. However, since Alva did not recognise "tales" (passed on by word of mouth) and used only archival sources, his text has a semblance of intertextuality, if it is at all appropriate to speak of it in relation to texts from such an early period.

Ixtlilxochitl's version has a number of characteristic features, such as the emotionality of the narrative, the constant embellishment of events, the attention to the "twists and turns" of the family tree, and the explanation of the victory and survival of the Spaniards led by Cortés by the help of the noble Texcocan warriors led by Ixtlilxochitl II. They are explained mainly by the purpose of writing this "note", although it is a historical reconstruction, it is linked to a very specific task: to present a list of merits and services, the citation of which in some number will help to achieve some historical justice or recognition by the royal government. Ixtlilxochitl, by emphasising the actions of his ancestors specifically, seeks to explain to the Spaniards, as it were, why he keeps the memory of these events alive, can talk about them, and is worthy of leniency from the Spanish crown (it is known that he twice had to litigate over family holdings on Mexican soil).

As a final remark, it is worth pointing out that the Thirteenth Report proposed for consideration was published in 1829 (Presentación editorial, 2022, October 13) and is part of the Historical Compendium of the Kingdom of Texcoco (La versión Texcocana. El Compendio histórico del reino de Texcoco). The date of its publication is noteworthy: the work was published during the Mexican national upsurge, since it was in this decade that Mexico gained its independence (1821). The facts that no attention has been paid to the message before this, and that very historians have little information about the figure of Alva himself, with his lineage known mainly from his own sources, suggest that the message may have been fabricated or even altered, but this branch of reflection will intentionally be left aside.

Turning to the main part, it is necessary to define the world order that had developed by the time of the Spanish arrival. This article is dedicated to a period when the regional ordering was more similar to Hobbes's natural state than any "order" at all. The post-classical era of the Mesoamerican history is characterised by a large number of wars, which is no surprise, since it represents a mixed world order according to A. Watson (Watson, 2009). Thus, the confederate state of Tlaxcala (which by the time of arrival of the conquistadors was on the verge of destruction by the Aztecs and which acted as their first opponent) and the Hueshotzinki — Nahuazi-speaking Indian people, proto-state chiefdom (located to the south, also on the verge of destruction) co-existed in it. Recalling another feature of such world orders — the prevalence of economic interactions — the rise of a new powerful class can be noted here — mailers, traders, who gained political power through economic one. Their activities, however, were not exclusively aimed at economic growth, but they became scouts who reported to the Tlatoani on the political, economic and military climate in other cities and subsequently used this information to invade their neighbours' territories, without contributing to the tranquillity of the empire. By the 16th century, the Mexican empire had accumulated many contradictions caused mainly by the inadequate cruelty of the Aztec rulers. If Incas acted under the guise of equality, Aztecs frankly brutalised themselves, thousands of people had their hearts torn out. The Spaniards were not kind, but even they were amazed by these traditions. There was such a phenomenon as the Flower Wars, the name of which is connected with a custom (probably legendary but still indicative): already conquered people had to come out with a bouquet to meet the armed Aztecs, someone was killed on the spot, the rest were captured and sacrificed.

In addition to internal feuds among representatives of the highest military nobility, the Aztec Empire was no stranger to the problems of any empire: the territory was not homogeneous, it included a number of enclaves of unconquered "barbarians". Made up of many pieces, the empire faced the disobedience of these "shreds": subjugated Indian tribes were set against the Aztecs. Cortes was very pleased to know that this territory was inhabited by different ethnic groups (Pagen, 1986), because he realised that he could act the same way he did in Spain. At this time on the Iberian peninsula wars of vassals against their lords caused by conflicts of interest between different groups prevailed. So when Cortes found out that there were different groups in Mexico, he began paying attention to the locals who were not Aztecs but were enslaved by them. He offered them an alliance on the basis of "if you help me, I will protect you from the Meschics." Thus, the first factor is the accumulated contradictions and dissatisfaction with the central authority in the empire.

As for foreign policy (presuming that the Aztec core, Tenochtitlan was a sovereign political entity) and Tenochtitlan's allies, the Triple Alliance was not a union of three equal entities (Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, Tlacopan), nor a concert of powers, but a precarious balance, which is more appropriate, perhaps, to call a weak bipolarity (Tenochtitlan/Texcoco). The Aztec strategic culture can be characterised as limited power politics (realpolitik). But it could have been "unlimited" because there is a clear preference for coercion with a desire for expansion, but for the still an unconquered Texcoco that kept them in check. And here the incentive for Texcoco to create a new world order is the emergence of an opportunity to finally go up against a strong player, to upset the precarious balance and turn the situation in their favour with the help of a strong "other". The Spaniards did not possess a serious advantage over Tenochtitlan, but it was enough for them to simply appear and become an additional factor of influence to which all the others reacted. Also the alliance itself was extremely unstable.

The next factor is communication. The faster it is, the easier it is to establish control over any group of people. The Spaniards had ships, caravels and galleons as means of communication, until, of course, they were burnt by Cortes. In addition, they had horses, which, were mostly unsuitable for the area, but they a) frightened the Indians, who mistook them for strange living thinking creatures that split in two (when the rider dismounted), b) caused awe (when the "army" harnessed them in large numbers), c) still occasionally served as a means of transport. And, what can be emphasised in a separate paragraph, but is logically included in this one,— they had Malinche. It also relates directly to the communication factor, because it served as a bridge between the natives and the Spaniards. Although she is not actually mentioned in the Message itself, Malinche knew Nahuatl and several Mayan dialects, which was incredibly helpful to Cortes in establishing contact with local tribes (e.g. Sempoala).

According to Watson, the commonality of culture and religious unity is a system-forming factor that needs to be highlighted next (Watson, 2009). Having entered into an alliance with Cortes, Ixtlilxochitl renounced the religion binding the Indians and violated this very unity, and quite cruelly: "they rushed to the main chapel where Huitzilopochtli was, Cortes and Ixtlilxochitl entered at the same time and both pounced on the idol *and Ixtlilxochitl cut off the head of the one whom he had honoured as his god a few days earlier"*. This is one facet of the religious factor — the destruction of the bond that united the Indians, the second facet — the imposition of a new "religious unity", the beginning of a new law — the "gospel law". Religion can have the strongest influence on politics, but it can also be its instrument, it belongs to the ideological-companion instrument of politics, and the fact that the Spaniards had such an instrument also definitely contributed not only to the conquest of peoples, but also to the further ordering of the whole colonial system (to recall at least that the Church owned a significant share of all colonial lands). This can be defined as an attempt, on the whole rather successful, to change the rules of the system, and, accordingly, whoever set the new rules ruled the ball. The third facet, rather controversial, however, is the inclusion, and harmonious inclusion, of new figures into the old system of rules. Here the analysis goes about the assumption that the natives, in particular the Meshiki under Montezuma II, mistook the Spaniards for their gods who had returned, as predicted, from the east. The fact is that throughout the Americas there was a widespread myth of a tutor god who, after his benevolent rule, mysteriously disappeared, promising the people that one day he would return. In Mexico, this was Quetzalcoatl. He was supposed to return in a year se-alcatel, based on a 52-year cycle. The Spanish came to Mexico from the east, and 1519 was indeed the year of the end of se-alcatel. This version, however, has many inconsistencies (from the appearance of Cortes with his beard and attributes such as a golden helmet Huitzilopochtli to the ambiguity of the figure of Quetzalcoatl in Mexican mythology). Modern researchers believe that this myth was composed by the Spaniards themselves after the conquest of Mexico for ideological justification of their deeds. Basically the Spanish monks adhered to this concept to show that they bring God to the land where God had been lost. Moreover, the Mexicans had no reason to accept the Spanish as their "lost gods", when the foreigners carried the Gospel law, did not present themselves as gods, but had their own even higher god.

The religious factor, if it were as weighty as it may seem at first sight, would explain much in the behaviour of the natives. Setting it aside as an explanatory concept, it is easy to see that the main burden of justifying the desire to cooperate falls upon the principle "The enemy of my enemy is my friend". It was because of it, if not because of religion, that the native Indian tribes submitted to the casual stranger. Here it should be mentioned that the personal factor played an important role in the conquest of Mexico. The figure of Cortez itself has grown more mythical than historical and there is so much speculation and so many assessments that it is hardly possible to figure out where the truth is, and yet one thing is known for sure: Cortez's advantage was in his flexibility, this is the strength of Proteus (Loshkarev, 2021): in conditions of maximum uncertainty, often without a clear understanding of the consequences of his actions, Cortez always managed to find a way out of a seemingly hopeless situation. As confirmation of this thesis, the story of his departure from Cuba may be recalled, the way he burned the ships, and the way he used to his advantage the defeat of Veracruz by the Indians, and got out of the besieged Tenochtitlan and the battle given by a handful of Spaniards against a thousand Aztec troops, and the fact that he could use the most skilful diplomacy, or he could show himself on the violent side (for example, the murder of several thousands of indigenous in Cholula, followed by the dismissal of guilt). No matter what one thinks of him, Cortes made a huge contribution to the conquest of Mexico. At the same time the personal factor of weakness of Montezuma II played a role, as he was turned by the Spaniards into their hostage, There appears an opposition "weak/strong" within the framework of the personal factor, "wins", respectively, the "strong" (Herzog, 2015).

In addition, as one of the distinct factors of the Aztec empire's demise, smallpox must be mentioned. This disease even brings death to the King of the Meschiques, Quitlahuatzin, who had time to send "only forty days", infected by "one Negro who arrived with the Spaniards". It was actually enough for the Spaniards to arrive in these lands: they had already introduced a disease to which the indigenous had no immunity, which is why the factor in the disintegration of the world order is biological. Despite the fact that Ixtlilxochitl does not pay much attention to smallpox, probably, such an amazing success of the Spaniards is explained not by their qualities, fabulously described by the author, but by the fact that there was no one to conquer (an exaggeration, as there obviously was some population left in these lands even after the epidemic).

Going back to the beginning, the Texcocans won, but only by uniting with the invaders who conquered them, becoming, as it were, co-conspirators of their own (it depends, of course, on whether to regard the Triple Alliance as something holistic or, on the contrary, something absolutely unstable and full of contradictions). It raises the question whether one's own tyrant is better than someone else's tyrant. In fact, the choice of the Texcocans and dozens of other tribes and chiefdoms played its role. All the factors cited above as part of the main one, which is the help of the Aztecs, made the conquest of Mexico possible.

Finally, what is worth noting is that the theories considered in the theoretical part are rather vectors than a clear framework, so it is quite difficult to determine what goes beyond them. For this reason, it was decided to limit the definition of these vectors to the Aztec polity, in particular, at the time of the arrival of the conquistadors.

Conclusion

To summarise, there are all the factors worthy of attention in the order of enumeration (without ranking): the accumulated contradictions and dissatisfaction with the central power in the empire, the instability of the Triple Alliance, the communication factor, which includes horses, ships and language, the presence of an interpreter, Malinche, the religious factor, which includes the destruction of the old alliance and the creation of a new one or the metamorphosis of the old, the personal factor, which includes manoeuvrability in uncertainty (the power of Proteus (Loshkarev, 2021)) and the opposition "weak/strong", and, rendering it different from overall narrative, but therefore no less worthy of attention, the biological factor, namely smallpox, to which the Indians had no immunity. And finally, what brings together all the previously mentioned factors (except the biological one) is the help of the natives; it was the co-operation with the local tribes that paved the way for the conquistadors, following which the Spanish crown then fell into decline.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NORDIC COUNTRIES' RESPONSES TO THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR

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Abstract

The Nordic Countries have taken different approaches towards a shared goal of helping Ukraine's independence and sovereignty against Russia's invasion while securing the safety of the Nordic region. The Nordic countries have taken and resettled over 0.2 million Ukrainian refugees since the beginning of the war as of early 2024. The combined financial aid to Ukraine from the Nordic countries totals approximately €19.03 billion. Among the Nordic countries, Denmark and Finland have taken a military-centric approach by sending most of their funds towards military support, while Sweden took a more humanitarian approach. Iceland and Norway took a balanced approach maintainin g equality in terms of providing humanitarian and military aid. Denmark, Norway and Sweden have taken a long-term initiative towards helping Ukraine. Even Iceland is also undergoing the approval of a five-year-long plan to help Ukraine in the war. All five of the Nordic countries are now members of NATO, as Finland and Sweden have joined recently, to ensure the security of the Nordic region. The Nordic countries have sided with Ukraine against Russia since the beginning of the invasion and plan on supporting it as long as it takes.

Keywords: *Ukraine-Russia War; Nordic Countries; Official Responses; Financial; Humanitarian; Military; Refugee*

Introduction

Europe has not seen a devastating war since World War II (1939–1945) until Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, with a massive military assault on Ukrainian cities (Khvostunova, 2022). This invasion has displaced the entire community and caused substantial damage to the environment and the people of Ukraine while imposing serious questions about the future of Europe and the credibility of NATO (Pifer, 2022). As of February 2024, 3.7 million people are internally displaced, 6.5 million people have fled from Ukraine and become refugees in their neighbouring countries and 14.6 million people need humanitarian assistance (UNHCR, 2024). The welfare of these vulnerable communities is a major concern for the host countries and international organisations. Ukraine has been resisting the invasion while upholding its territorial integrity and sovereignty with the assistance of the members European Union, NATO and the United Nations (Kusa, 2022). In response to the invasion, the majority of the countries have imposed economic sanctions on Russia and denied cooperation in almost every sector (Beauregard, 2021). The European Union established a Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) for the refugees of war on March 17, 2022, as a humanitarian response to the Ukraine-Russia War (Dumbrava, 2022). According to this directive, members of the European Union would provide three years of asylum and other benefits to refugees from Ukraine (Beirens et al., 2016). The Nordic countries consisting of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden are greatly concerned about Russia's aggression (Zeidan, 2024). These countries are members of the European Union except Norway, which is a close ally of the European Union and has been impacted greatly due to the invasion as they are close to the northeastern Russian border. This research paper will cover and compare the response in refugee resettlement, humanitarian aid and military aid of the five Nordic countries regarding the Ukraine-Russia War from the beginning of the war in 2022 up to early 2024.

The NATO Paradox and Russia's Selective Aggression on Ukraine

In 2014 in an unexpected turn of events, Russia annexed Crimea which was part of Ukraine (Suslov, 2014). About a decade later, Russia launched a full-scale military occupation of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, claiming to protect the Russian-speaking minorities in Donetsk and Luhansk region that had announced their independence back in 2014 (Ramani, 2023). Preventing Ukraine from joining NATO was another reason behind the invasion according to Vladimir Putin, the President of Russia (Vlamis, 2022). NATO is a military alliance of 32 countries in Europe and North America established in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty also known as the Washington Treaty (NATO, 2022 b). Ukraine joining the European Union and NATO would pose a national threat to Russia as it would allow American and Western soldiers to position themselves near the borders of Russia. But recently, Finland and Sweden became the new members of NATO, which are also neighbours to Russia like Ukraine and yet Russia doesn't seem to take any action to prevent it or be bothered by it (Dickinson, 2023). Denmark, Iceland and Norway were already members of NATO but to defend the sovereignty of the Nordic Region and prevent Russia's further aggression Finland and Sweden had shown their interest in joining NATO after the invasion of Ukraine (NATO, 2022a). In 2023, Finland became the 31st member of NATO (NATO, 2023 a). The Swedish government has reinstituted obligatory military service, moved soldiers to Gotland, and purchased new fighter jets and submarines while they were waiting for NATO membership approval (Day, 2024; Hofverberg, 2024; Torralba, 2023). On March 72024, Sweden officially became a member of NATO as their 32nd member ending their 200-year-long tradition of Non-Alignment in Europe (NATO, 2024). If Russia genuinely believed that NATO posed a national threat to Russia, it would have at least increased its military presence close to the Finnish borders. Instead, Russia reduced 80% of its troops deployment in that region which only means Russia is not concerned about NATO (Dickinson, 2023). So the actual reason behind Russia's invasion of Ukraine is still not clear. According to the United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine Report by Janowski (2023) on November 21, 2023, over ten thousand civilians have died including five hundred children and over eighteen thousand have been injured due to the selective aggression on Ukraine.

Strategic Interdependence and Security Dilemmas in the Nordic Response to Russian Aggression

Geopolitics is the field of study that shows how the geography of a region becomes a crucial factor behind diplomatic relations and foreign policies (Deudney, 2024). Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden are known as the Nordic countries as they are situated in the northern part of Europe (Zeidan, 2024). The Nordic countries are close to the borders of Russia and have a long history of cooperation (Mehedinţi, 2013). They have maintained fairly good diplomatic relations and cultural exchanges, including joint projects on nuclear safety, protecting the environment and Arctic research (Kelk, 2020). The Nordic countries are also dependent on Russia through various channels (Bella et al., 2022). Though the Nordic countries have diversified green energy sources such as hydropower, wind and biomass, however, they are still dependent on Russia for importing Oil and Gas (Kral and Fennessy, 2022). Nordic countries are involved in substantial trade and investment with Ukraine and Russia in the areas of agriculture, industry and metals (Ruta, 2022). These diplomatic and commercial relationships were, regrettably, jeopardised as Russia's invasion of Ukraine has increased mistrust and suspicion. The Nordic states are concerned about the security consequences and regional extension of the crisis, given their proximity to Russia and Ukraine. So the Nordic countries have decided to side with Ukraine to prevent Russia's further aggression into Europe. To stabilise the area and increase Ukraine's defences, the governments of the Nordic countries are providing financial aid and implementing coordinated security measures. The national interests and strategic objectives have impacted the perspective of the Nordic states in terms of humanitarian and military aid. Russia's invasion of Ukraine can be seen as a geopolitical strategy for Russia's imperialistic ambitions. Theoretically, if Russia becomes successful in taking control of Ukraine it would open the path to expand further into Europe which includes the Nordic countries. Sir Patrick Sanders, the Chief of the General Staff of the UK, stated that the invasion of Ukraine could be a "1937 Moment" where Europe failed to confront Nazi Germany's ambition and territorial expansion, which led to World War II (Haynes, 2022). Moreover, Russia might use its forward position in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to expand into the Baltic Sea and the Arctic region which are very important to the Nordic countries. The Baltic Sea is an essential trade route to the Arctic which has natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals, fish and much more (Vanags, 2011). Due to global warming and the melting of ice in the Arctic region, new trade opportunities for the Nordic Countries will open (Le Pan, 2020). So, Russia's aggression based on uncleared motivation poses a significant threat to the future economic development of the Nordic region.

Methodology

The methodology for this research is qualitative and based on secondary sources to look into the Nordic countries' aid programmes and policies. Secondary sources, like educational journals, government press releases, reports, newspapers, and other types of media coverage, give researchers access to a wide range of information that helps them understand things in more depth and breadth. Scholarly journals are very useful because they have pieces written by experts in the field that have been reviewed by other experts in the field. Government press releases and reports give official views and facts that are necessary to understand the policies' goals, how they were put into action, and the results. Newspapers and other forms of media coverage help put academic and government information in context by giving timely reports, public views, and editorial points of view. This mix of secondary sources gives a complete picture of the Nordic countries' aid efforts, showing not only the policies but also how they were received and how well they worked.

Results

Policies of the Nordic Countries on Refugee Resettlement

The Ukraine-Russia War has forced 6,479,700 people globally to leave the country as of 15 February 2024, causing a devastating humanitarian crisis (The Operational Data Portal, 2024). In response to this crisis, many countries have offered to resettle the refugees including the Nordic countries who have taken and resettled 3.3% of the Ukrainian Refugees. Regarding the issue of providing temporary asylum, the Nordic countries had to figure out the balance between being generous and practical while promoting international cooperation. This shows the consistency of the Nordic countries towards the Policies of the European Union. In this section, the resettling of Ukrainian Refugees since the beginning of the war in 2022 up to early 2024 will be compared and thoroughly analysed to point out the patterns of the resettlement process.

Table 1. *Refugee Statistics of Nordic Countries for Ukrainians as of February 2024*

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in the country as of 15 February 2024	Refugees from Ukraine who applied for Asylum schemes as of 15 February 2024	Acceptance Rate
Denmark	31 December 2023	37.160	48.680	76%
Iceland	28 January 2024	3.910	3.880	101%
Norway	2 February 2024	68.060	74.030	92%
Finland	31 January 2024	65.515	66.010	99%
Sweden	25 January 2024	42.040	64.900	65%
Total		216.685	257.500	84%

Note. The figure is from The Operational Data Portal (2024) which presents an aggregated estimate of the number of Ukrainian refugees who have sought asylum, temporary protection, or comparable notions in European countries since February 242022. The figures might include duplicate registrations of the same person in different European countries or registrations of refugees who have since left Europe

As of February 15, 2024, a total number of 216,685 refugees from Ukraine are resettled in the Nordic nations. This represents around 0.78% of the overall population of the Nordic countries, which is approximately 27.8 million people (Herning, 2024). Comparing the Nordic nations to other parts of the globe, it seems that they have been comparatively kind and hospitable in their acceptance of Ukrainian migrants. There are now 257,500 Ukrainian refugees who have applied for asylum, which is almost 18.7% higher than the total number of refugees officially registered in the Nordic countries. This can lead to confusion and concern for the refugees as well as difficulties for the authorities as it indicates that there is a large backlog of asylum applications that have not yet been reviewed or resolved. On average, the Nordic countries have accepted an average of 84% of the refugees who applied for temporary asylum. This number represents that the Nordic countries have been relatively fair and consistent in terms of granting the Ukrainian refugees based on their eligibility. Among the five Nordic countries, Iceland stands out as the country with the highest acceptance rate which is 101% showing that Iceland has accepted more refugees than the number of applicants that applied for asylum. Iceland's high acceptance rate represents its strong commitment to human rights and international solidarity. But in numbers, Iceland has taken only 3,910 refugees which is the lowest among the Nordic countries. Although Sweden has taken 42,040 refugees, it has the lowest acceptance rate of 65% of the five Nordic countries. The reason behind the lower acceptance rate is that the number of applicants is quite high. Sweden has a policy of providing Refugees with a daily allowance which could be the reason behind the high number of applicants and high rejection rate (Swedish Migration Agency, 2024). Due to the higher number of applicants, Sweden has chosen to be cautious and practical with strict rules and regulations regarding the refugees. It can be assumed that Sweden doesn't allow any refugees that can't be taken care of by their initiative. Norway and Finland have accepted similar numbers of Ukrainian Refugees with 68,060 and 65,515 respectively. However, in terms of asylum applications, Norway has received more applicants than any other Nordic country. This could indicate that Norway is more attractive to seek refuge as Norway's policy towards refugees allows them to work freely in the country. Finland has the highest acceptance rate which is 99% while Norway has a 92% acceptance rate which represents both Norway and Finland's humanitarian commitment to the people in Ukraine. After Norway and Finland, Denmark has a 76% acceptance rate which is the third highest among the Nordic countries. With a total of 37,160 refugees accepted from Ukraine since the beginning of the war with an acceptance rate, Denmark has become a strong ally of Ukraine despite being a small country. While it's lower than Finland and Norway, Denmark's acceptance rate of 76% is higher than Sweden's. The number of applicants Denmark received was 48,680 which suggests that Denmark is a preferred destination for refugees. While the Nordic countries have different policies and practices on refugee resettlement, they share some common values and principles such as generosity, fairness, consistency and practicality to uphold their commitment towards humanitarianism.

The Difference in the Nordic Countries' Priorities for Military and Humanitarian Aid for Ukraine

The priorities of the Nordic countries in providing humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine can be understood from socio-economic and geopolitical factors including their relationship with both Russia and Ukraine. The responses are shaped by their differences but towards a shared goal. The combined figures of the humanitarian aid to Ukraine amount to €19.03 billion, with a slightly higher percentage going towards military aid (54.34%).

Table 2. *Nordic Countries' Humanitarian and Military Aid Contributions in Early 2024*

Country	Data Date	Humanitarian Aid (€ billion)	Military Aid (€ billion)	Total Aid (€ billion)	Humanitarian Aid Percentage	Military Aid Percentage	Humanitarian/ Military Aid Ratio
Denmark	January 2, 2024	0.41	4.5	4.91	8.37%	91.63%	0.09
Iceland	February 28, 2024	0.021	0.017	0.038	55.01%	44.99%	1.22
Norway	February 7, 2024	1.32	1.34	2.66	49.62%	50.38%	0.99
Finland	February 28, 2024	0.589	1.8	2.39	24.69%	75.31%	0.33
Sweden	December 12, 2023	6.35	2.68	9.03	70.32%	29.68%	2.37
Total		8.69	10.34	19.03	45.66%	54.34%	0.84

Note. This table is based on the most recent press releases from the Government of Iceland, (2024a), Government Offices of Sweden (2023b), Government Offices of Sweden, (2023 c), Ministry of Defence of Finland (2023), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, (2024 b) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (2024c) which provides a visual understanding of the Nordic countries' different priorities in the Ukraine-Russia War

Denmark has donated a total of €4.91 billion, with €0.41 billion towards humanitarian aid and 91.63% towards military aid. With a total of €4.5 billion, Denmark is the highest military aid provider to Ukraine among the Nordic countries. The ratio of humanitarian aid to military aid is 0.09 which indicates Denmark's strategic decision to prioritise Ukraine's defensive capabilities. Denmark is one of the 12 founding members of NATO and has a long tradition of supporting NATO initiatives (NATO, 2023b). The substantial military aid towards Ukraine can be interpreted as a continuation of this policy to keep the balance of power in Europe. Russia always had a keen interest in the high seas and Denmark's position at the entrance to the Baltic Sea could impose a national threat if Ukraine fell to Russia which could also be the reason behind the military-centric policy towards Ukraine (Holtsmark, 1994).

Iceland doesn't have its military, instead, Iceland uses the Icelandic Coast Guard for Defence, a civilian agency that is responsible for search and rescue, maritime safety and security surveillance, and law enforcement in the seas surrounding Iceland (Mah, 2017). So, Iceland couldn't help Ukraine directly by sending troops through NATO initiative even if it were necessary. But Iceland has taken several steps to aid Ukraine which includes transporting military equipment. Iceland has taken a balanced approach towards Ukraine with total aid amounting to €0.038 billion with a slight preference towards humanitarian aid. About 55.01% of the aid is provided towards humanitarian while 44.99% is towards military aid. This shows Iceland's traditional foreign policy towards humanitarian initiatives. The humanitarian aid to military aid ratio which is 1.22 further underscores this balanced approach.

Norway has been criticised for profiting from the global economic sanction against Russia. But it has also taken a balanced approach similar to Iceland's between humanitarian aid and military aid totalling €2.66 billion. Norway has donated €1.23 billion in humanitarian aid and €1.34 billion in military aid since the beginning of the war in 2022. The humanitarian aid to military aid ratio is 0.99 which indicates a clear balance in their initiative. This balanced approach is a diplomatic initiative that shows a carefully calibrated response to the Ukraine-Russia War as Norway shares a close border with Russia.

Finland has taken a military-centric approach similar to Denmark allocating 75.31% of their aid towards Ukraine's defence. Finland has donated about €1.8 billion in military aid and €0.589 towards humanitarian aid totalling €2.39 billion. The humanitarian aid to military aid ratio is 0.33 which further indicates the military-centric approach of Finland. Finland shares the closest border with Russia which has become the most significant factor in their foreign policy.

Sweden particularly stood out among the Nordic countries with the total aid of €9.03 billion which is almost half of the total aid provided by the Nordic countries. With a 70.32% towards humanitarian aid, Sweden is the only country among the Nordic countries which prioritised humanitarian aid instead of military aid. Sweden has a 200-year long tradition of non-alignment which explains this approach. Perhaps the Swedish government's internal political principles which centre on protecting human rights, influenced the choice to prioritise humanitarian aid over military support. Although in terms of numbers, Sweden has provided the 2nd highest amount towards military aid €2.68 billion. But as Sweden became the 32nd member of NATO, the priority could shift in the upcoming years, but it is a commitment towards ensuring their national security (Persson and Widmalm, 2023). Sweden's humanitarian focus may be rooted in its culture of neutrality and peacekeeping, in contrast to the large military help provided by Finland and Denmark, which may be viewed as a reaction to perceived security concerns.

From a historical sense, Russia's invasion of Ukraine can be compared with Nazi Germany's expansion policy before the Second World War. Before Nazi Germany invaded Poland which started the second world war, Nazi Germany was taking Austria, Czechoslovakia and other neighbouring countries while European Countries did not intervene until it was already too late. But when Russia invaded Ukraine, almost every European country, including the Nordic countries sided with Ukraine to stop the aggression from further expanding into Europe. Therefore, the Nordic countries' humanitarian and military aid stems from the deeply rooted concern of Russia's aggression which will impact the overall security of Europe.

The Interconnection Between Combined GDP of 2022–23 and Aid Contributions Among the Nordic Countries to Ukraine

Ukraine's sovereignty and stability are strongly supported by the Nordic countries based on shared values of human rights and international law. The Nordic countries had a long history of cooperation and solidarity in promoting global peace and global development by taking part in several International Organisations. The Nordic countries understand the humanitarian needs of the Ukrainians and know the value and importance of the sovereignty of Ukraine and its people as well as the necessity of preventing Russia's further aggression towards Europe.

Table 3. *A comparison between the combined GDP of the Nordic Countries and the total aid provided to Ukraine since 2022*

Country	2022 GDP (€ billion)	2023 GDP (€ billion)	Combined GDP of 2022 and 2023 (€ billion)	Total Aid (€ billion)	Aid as Percentage of Combined GDP
Denmark	365.02	382.93	747.95	4.91	0.66%
Iceland	25.54	27.82	53.36	0.037	0.07%
Norway	527.27	497.56	1024.83	2.66	0.26%
Finland	257.64	278.18	535.82	2.39	0.45%
Sweden	538.18	543.37	1081.55	9.03	0.83%
Total	1713.66	1729.85	3443.51	19.03	0.55%

Note. The table from IMF (2023) shows the interconnection between the five Nordic Countries' combined GDP of 2022 and 2023 and the total aid provided since the beginning of the war. As there's no reliable source that will provide how much aid was provided to Ukraine each year by the Nordic countries, a combined GDP of 2022 and 2023 was used to calculate the aid percentage

According to the IMF (2023), the Nordic countries had a high level of GDP in both 2022 and 2023 which indicated their sufficiency to donate such a significant amount of financial aid to Ukraine. The countries have different GDPs as per their differences in sizes and economic structure which reflects their contribution to Ukraine as aid. In total, the Nordic countries have provided €19.03 billion, which is 0.55% of their combined GDP. Sweden has the highest GDP and the highest percentage of humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine among the Nordic countries, following Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland. Sweden has donated approximately €9.03 billion which is 0.83% of its combined GDP of 2022 and 2023 indicating its commitment to supporting Ukraine's development and stability. Denmark is the second largest donor among the Nordic countries, contributing €4.91 billion which is 0.66% of the combined GDP. Finland was the third largest donor, contributing approximately €2.39 billion which is 0.45% of the combined GDP. Norway has the second lowest aid percentage which is 0.26% despite its second highest combined GDP among the Nordic countries contributed €2.66 billion. Iceland has the lowest GDP among the Nordic countries as Iceland is a small island nation and has provided 0.07% of its GDP, the lowest among the Nordic countries. As Denmark, Norway and Sweden have the highest number in terms of GDP which would explain their long-term initiative for Ukraine. In March 2023, Denmark established the Danish Ukraine Fund which was dedicated to financing future aid for Ukraine (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, 2023b). As of January 152024, Denmark's committed funds are about €8 billion, spanning from 2023 to 2028 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, 2023c). Even though Norway has the second lowest aid-to-GDP percentage ratio, the country established a multiyear scheme in February 2023 which is called the Nansen Support Program (Office of the Prime Minister, 2023). The Nansen Program amounts to €1.3 billion which covers both humanitarian and military assistance over five years from 2023 to 2027 (Office of the Prime Minister, 2023). Sweden also initiated their multi-year program called the Recovery and Reform Cooperation Agreement for Ukraine which will provide €522 million from 2023 until 2027 (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 2023). Aside from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Iceland is also planning to initiate a multiyear program but it's still undergoing approval from the parliament (The Government of Iceland, 2024b). It shows that the Nordic countries are bound by their common goal towards maintaining peace in Europe.

Discussion

Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden have all spoken out politically and diplomatically against Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Most of the official relations between Russia and the Nordic Countries were terminated after the invasion. More than that, they are standing by the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine. The countries have resettled a significant sum of the refugees who fled from Ukraine. About 216,685 Ukrainians found refuge in the Nordic countries which shows the dedication to humanitarianism and respect for international law. Furthermore, donating humanitarian aid and military support to Ukraine during this crisis demonstrates Nordic Countries' commitment to peace. Considering the geopolitical situation, Denmark and Finland took a military-centric approach while Sweden took a humanitarian-centric approach. Iceland and Norway took a balanced approach to helping Ukraine. Denmark, Norway and Sweden's multiyear initiative to aid Ukraine is a diplomatic agreement against Russia to safeguard the interests of the Nordic region. As part of the reaction to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Sweden and Finland officially joined NATO to further safeguard their national interests. Since the beginning of the war, the Nordic countries have provided an average of 0.55% of their combined GDP in 2022 and 2022 with Sweden having the highest percentage (0.83%) while Iceland has the lowest percentage (0.07%). Some of the Nordic countries even announced a long-term support programme for Ukraine. Therefore, these countries are committed to bringing global peace by stopping Russia through their collective sanctions, humanitarian aid, military aid and their support for diplomatic solutions. To further encourage peaceful settlement processes, the Nordic nations have initiated economic sanctions against Russia which affected their trade and collaboration. Security and defence cooperation between NATO and all of the Nordic countries has been enhanced and this alliance will surely provide a hand to Ukraine. All of the Nordic countries are part of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group led by the US and has been providing military support to Ukraine (US Mission to NATO, 2022). In the joint statement of the Nordic-Ukrainian Summit in Oslo on 13 December 2023, the Nordic nations have declared their unwavering support for Ukraine as long as the war continues (Government Offices of Sweden, 2023a). As a contingency measure for Russia's increasing military activities, the Nordic countries have fortified their military forces. At the Helsinki summit on March 3, 2023, the five Nordic countries and Ukraine denounced Russia's behaviour politically, economically, in terms of humanitarian aid, and militarily, should the necessity arise, the Nordic countries have promised to support Ukraine (Office of the President of the Republic of Finland, 2023). Nordic countries demanded a political and diplomatic resolution based on human rights and international law to resolve the Russia-Ukraine conflict peacefully and protect Ukraine's independence and territory. However, the responses of the Nordic countries to the Ukraine-Russia War might be impacted by several factors including historical ties, geopolitics and preventing potential future conflicts that would affect the Nordic Nations. Therefore, the Nordic countries have provided military and security cooperation, diplomatic assistance as well as refugee resettlement as part of their response to the crisis. The common dedication to democracy and human rights across the Nordic nations is the foundation of many humanitarian efforts, including assisting civilians, mediating peaceful settlement and resettling refugees. As a result, democratic principles, human rights, and adherence to international law have been explicitly recognized by governments in the Nordic countries.

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EFFORT FOR STANDARDIZATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WITH EUROPEAN PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

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Abstract

Public administration is the main segment for the functioning of a state. Managment and transparent public administration is not only a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the country, but it is fundamental with which the government implements its plans and strategies. Due to this importance, efforts to standardize the public administration and its part that think problematic is important for a functional and efficient connection between the state administration, civil and the private sector, in other words, public administration will be the translation of policies in reality. Which are the ones they see every day. Public administration is the main segment for the functioning of a state.

Public Administration Policy is the internal and enforceable policies of the government by the government. Specifically, it is the planning, organization, direction, coordination and control of governmental government.

During the standardization, the Public Administration in Kosovo has faced a lot, one of the biggest challenges in the public administration is nepotism, politics and in supervisory management positions, there are no other people to post such.

The principles define what good governance in knowledge will be and define the main conditions that must be respected during the EU integration process.

Keywords: *Kosovo, administration, reform, EU, criteria*

1. Introduction

Less than two decades ago, Kosovo laid the foundations of its public administration, while its reform took place parallel to its feet.

Standardization of public administration is a possible process, to make changes in government that refer to the administrative structure of accountability and efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. Kosovo claims to be a member of the EU and knowing that membership requires European principles and criteria, the expectations for reforming the public administration have become great. As a result, a number of issues remain unresolved; Nepotistic political policies are still prevalent, along with inadequate recruitment and human resource policies. The calculation is still very lacking, as the officials only show it on paper.

1.1. Efforts for standardization of public Administration with European principles and criteria

Parimet përmbajnë një kornizë të monitorimit e cila mundëson analizën e rregullt të progresit të arritur në zbatimin e Parimeve dhe caktimin e standardeve që duhet të përmbush vendi.

Një administratë publike funksionale është parakusht për qeverisje demokratike transparente dhe efektive, ajo po ashtu luan rol thelbësor në procesin e integrimit evropian duke e bërë të mundur zbatimin e reformave thelbësore dhe duke organizuar dialogun efikas të anëtarësimit me Bashkimin Evropian (BE). Prandaj, kriteret e zgjerimit të BE-së e pranojnë dhe theksojnë nevojën që vendi të krijojë një administratë publike shtetërore që ka kapacitetin të ndjek parimet e qeverisjes së mirë dhe që e bën transpozimin dhe zbatimin efektiv të acquis.

Komisioni Evropian (KE) ka forcuar fokusimin e tij në reformën e administratës publike (RAP) duke theksuar gjashtë çështjet kryesore të reformës dhe duke integruar më mirë reformën në procesin e zgjerimit përmes Grupeve tëVeçanta për RAP dhe lidhjeve më të forta me negociatat për anëtarësim.Në fushat e tjera, Parimet rrjedhin nga standardet dhe kërkesat ndërkombëtare, si dhe nga praktikat e mira në shtetet anëtare të BE-së dhe në vendet e OECD-së. Si standard minimal për një administratë të mirë, vendet duhet të sigurojnë respektimin e këtyre Parimeve themelore (Public Administration in Kosovo Situational Analysis & Strategy). A functional public administration requires a professional civil service, efficient procedures for policy and legislative development, well-defined accountability arrangements between institutions and citizens as well as between institutions, the ability of the administration to provide efficient services to citizens and businesses, and a sound public system of financial management. Since 2014, the European Commission has defined the field of public administration reform covering six main areas:

1. The strategic framework for public administration reform
2. Policy development and coordination
3. Public service and human resource management
4. Responsible
5. Service provision
6. Public financial management.

The Principles of Public Administration have been developed by SIGMA in close cooperation with the European Commission to define the detailed requirements for a genuine public administration in each of these key areas. (SIGMA Principles of Public Administration for EU candidate countries and potential candidate.). SIGMA developed the Principles of Public Administration in 2014 to support the European Commission's strengthened approach to public administration reform in the EU enlargement process. The principles define what good public governance entails in practice and describe the main requirements to be followed during the EU integration process. The Principles also provide a monitoring framework to enable a regular analysis of the progress made in implementing the Principles and establishing criteria. The requirements and guidelines of the EU acquis are the core of the Principles, where relevant. In other areas, the Principles derive from international standards and requirements, as well as good practices in EU and OECD member countries.. (Public Administration in Kosovo Situational Analysis & Strategy, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Public Administration and Development Management.).

Public Administration Strategy First Draft, July 2003

Perhaps most importantly, the absorptive capacity of the administration will remain quite weak for some time to come, leaving almost all dimensions of capacity within the administration in need of strengthening. An important objective of the public administration strategy is to re-articulate the general direction of the reform program. The current program consists of many initiatives led by UNMIK, development partners and PISG. It is time to bring these broad activities within a common priority and prioritized strategic framework that can create the foundations for the formulation of a comprehensive public administration reform program. A joint strategy would also greatly facilitate the work of the Board of Directors for Public Administration (SBPA) and the proposed Technical

Secretariat. The public adopted administration strategy can be further defined in a concrete implementation plan, specifying short, medium and long-term priorities, including responsibilities for delivering specific results such as program costs. It would then be the role of the SBPA to negotiate with the various development partners, the responsibility for the implementation of the various components and/or activities. (SIGMA Principles of Public Administration for EU candidate countries and potential candidate.)

The start of the Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan on March 31, 2004, which is considered the third major step in the process of building the public administration in Kosovo in the document "Standards for Kosovo" and determining the future status of Kosovo. "Standards for Kosovo" document defined in clear and detailed terms the standards that Kosovo must achieve in order to be taken seriously for future and status discussions. The Security Council decided on October 24, 2005 to start a political process designed to determine the future status of Kosovo as foreseen in the Security Council. (Mijalica L. K.).

Strategy for Public Administration Reform 2007

The development of public administration has started since the end of the war, while within a strategic and planned framework, it started with the Public Administration Reform Strategy of 2007. The strategy and action plan were only the beginning of a long-term and comprehensive process. of their implementation, the functional revisions of all ministries and most horizontal functions, until the drafting and approval of the revised strategy 2010–2013. From the analyzed data, it can be concluded that the progress in the implementation of the Strategy for the Reform of Public Administration (SRAP) has been clearly emphasized in the drafting and completion of the legal and institutional framework in all its fields.. (Ministry of Public Administration, Comprehensive Report on the implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy 2010–2013).

On March 24, 2007, the Government of Kosovo approved the "Strategy for Public Administration Reform in Kosovo 2007–2012" together with the "Action Plan for Public Administration Reform 2009–2012" for its implementation. Strategy for Public Administration Reform 2007–2012", approved in September 2007, was revised in 2009 and replaced with the "New Strategy 2010–2013", while the action plan for this strategy was drawn up two years late, in 2012. ((Telegraph, Failures in the reform process, in the public administration of Kosovo, June 6, 2019)). The main objectives of the Strategy were: professional and depoliticized public administration; structure and organization of effective horizontal and vertical institutions; quality, transparent and effective and responsible in setting and achieving goals; effective mutual communication with citizens; e-government; functional and effective system of planning, management and supervision of expenses in the Ministry of Interior; promoting development and harmonizing policies and legislation in harmony. (Kosovo's Public Administration Reform Process, pg: 46.)

Strategy for Public Administration Reform 2013

After the reforms proposed by the FRIDOM project "Strategy for Public Administration Reform (2007–2013)" went through the revision process. Revised review "11 th International Public Conference on Education, Humanities, Social Sciences and Management Administration Reform Strategy (2010–2013) " twelve objectives such as policy management; the drafting of legislation; ethics and transparency; communication and participation of citizens; budget planning; budget execution; internal control and auditing; public procurement; reorganization of public administration; management and development of human resources; rationalization of administrative processes; and e-government.

The strategy was a guide for Kosovo, fulfilling the government's vision for a public administration:

- Effective in providing administrative services;
- Efficient from the point of view of costs; AND.

European in organization and work methods. (Majalica, L. Kosovo's Public Administration Reform Process, pg. 46).

The Government's Public Administration Reform Strategy 2010–2013 also emphasizes "Effectiveness in the provision of administrative services" as one of its main goals, and in this regard, the government adopted the RAP Strategy and Action Plan, which in particular ensures establishment of a system for strategic planning and policy coordination, including capacity building in policy development in line ministries. (Annual Programme, Support to Public Administration Reform).

The evaluation of the implementation of the activities as well as their coordination and monitoring is done through the mechanisms already clearly identified in the Public Administration Reform Strategy 2010–2013. The main mechanisms that are directly responsible for monitoring their implementation are the Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform (KNRAP) and the Department for Management of Public Administration Reform (DMRAP) at the Ministry of Public Administration. ((Ministry of Public Administration,, 2012–2014), Plan of Action for the implementation of the Reform Strategy for Public Administration 2012–2014,).

"Action Plan 2012–2014" was approved for the strategy implantation process. (Majalica, L. Kosovo's Public Administration Reform Process, pg. 46).

The Government of the Republic of Kosovo in September 2010 approved the revised Strategy for the Reform of Public Administration 2010–2013. In order to enable the revised Strategy to be effectively implemented by all the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, the Government has drawn up the relevant Action Plan. The Action Plan for the implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy details all the actions that must be taken to achieve the objectives defined in the Strategy (Ministry of Public Administration (Ministry of Public Administration, Comprehensive Report on the implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy 2010–2013)). In addition, the Government Program and KASH, emphasizes the need to improve policy management through further capacity development in policy coordination and management, as well as the coordination of key planning processes, including priorities, budgeting, and increased drafting capacities of policies and coordination at the level of line ministries. The first level to overcome the challenges is having a better public administration, that is why more than a decade. Kosovo is in the process of reforming and modernizing the public administration. Mainly, the political influence is considered as the main factor in the stagnation of the reform process of the public administration of Kosovo. In the MIPD 2011–2013 for Kosovo, the third priority sector for IPA support is Public Administration Reform with the objective "to support Kosovo in providing services to all people and creating a professional, responsible, accessible representative, public administration to be free from political interference, in particular by supporting Kosovo's updated Public Administration Reform Strategy and Action Plan. MIPD2011–2013 also emphasizes the need to further improve the quality of existing strategies and their connection with of KASH, establishing a functional system for monitoring the government's implementation, the improvement of priorities also for the purpose of the allocation of foreign aid. The government of Kosovo has put the reform of the public administration among its priorities of the government to create an effective administration and that the reform of the public administration is a continuous commitment of the government of Kosovo. "Providing the physical infrastructure necessary for the efficient operation of institutions, accommodation and permanent standard of government administration, building a complex of government buildings" is one of the priority objectives highlighted in the document (Annual Programme, Support to Public Administration Reform,). The Interministerial Commission for Public Administration Reform, re-appointed to the Council of Ministers for Public Administration Reform, which represents the high-level political forum that guides the decision-making process for public administration reform, and was created within the Ministry of Public Administration, Department for the Management of Public Administration Reforms, which coordinates the implementation of reforms at a technical level.

EU Enlargement Strategy 2014–2015

Now regarding the link between Public Administration Reforms and European Integration together with the rule of law, Public Administration Reform is one of the main pillars of the Copenhagen criteria and the EU Enlargement Strategy 2014/2015. The strategy for the expansion of the European Union published in February last year states that "Reform of public administration is important for strengthening governance at all levels. This includes improving the quality and accountability of the administration, increasing professionalism, de-politicization and transparency". As you know, the European Union does not have an acquis on public administration, but instead OECD/SIGMA has developed some principles that apply to all Western Balkan countries and the European Commission insists on their implementation throughout the region. These principles include:

1. The Strategic Framework of Public Administration Reform.
2. Policy Development and Coordination.
3. Public Service and Human Resources Management.
4. Accountability.
5. Provision of Services (Ministry of Public Administration, Minister Yagcilar's speech at the UBT debate on Modernization of Public Administration, 1).

These principles define what good governance entails in practice and describe the main requirements to be followed by countries during the EU integration process. The principles also present a monitoring framework that enables the regular analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the principles and the setting of the country's standards (Ministry of Public Administration, Minister Yagcilar's speech at the UBT debate on the Modernization of Public Administration, February 1. 2019).

Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2020

In September 2015, the "Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2020" and the "Action Plan 2015–2017" were approved. Three main objectives highlighted are:

1. An advanced and adequate system for the management, monitoring and implementation of legislation on the civil service and creating the opportunity for a professional, effective and efficient civil service which will be developed based on the principles of good administration and oriented towards the implementation of legal requirements.
2. Qualitative and accessible administrative services, based on reasonable administrative procedures and the implementation of e-government methods oriented towards citizens and business are needed.
3. Transparent, accountable public administration, with a clear system of accountability, characterized by a professional civil service, with internal administration structures that operate on the basis of legislation for public administration and in accordance with the principles of good governance.

The main problems identified in the strategic development during the two early RAP policy cycles have been specified as a broad and diffuse area of the RAP Strategy; lack of clear priorities between objectives; action plans overloaded with certain time-irrelevant activities; performance monitoring is focused on process, not results; and failure to establish specific budget codes for activities based on their Action Plan. ((Mijalica, L.) Kosovo's Public Administration Reform in the Context of the European Union Membership Process, KOSOVO'S PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM PROCESS).

1) Strategy for Improving Planning and Policy Coordination in Kosovo (Integrated Planning System) 2016–2018 and;

2) Strategy for Better Regulation 2014–2020.

The Strategy and the Action Plan for its implementation have three strategic objectives:

1) civil service;

2) administrative procedures and the provision of public administrative services and;

3) the organization of public administration and accountability (Ministry of Public Administration, Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2020). The GAP Institute has drawn up a short report which shows how the Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration in Kosovo has been implemented during the period one year, October 2015 – October 2016. The report has analyzed three strategic areas: Civil service, administrative procedures and the provision of administrative services and the organization of public administration

and accountability. GAP emphasizes that the Ministry of Public Administration (MAP) coordinates the implementation of this strategy while a number of different institutions are responsible for its implementation. The three areas have a number of activities that had to be carried out during the period October 2015 – October 2016 and the following section provides a summary of how much progress has been made in the implementation of these activities. (Instituti GAP, Zbatimi i Strategjisë për Modernizimin e Administratës Publike 2015–2016.) GAP findings: 1. Civil service: compared to other areas of the strategy, the civil service area has had a higher progress in implementation during the evaluation period (October 2015-October 2016). The classification of jobs in the civil service has been carried out, but the connection with the implementation of the new salary system in the civil service has not been made as a result of the lack of budget for this activity.

As for the transition of personnel files in the civil service from physical files to an integrated and electronic system, this activity is in process and according to MAP data, around 40% of institutions have completed this activity to date. Successfully completed activities are those related to the connection of the electronic human resources management system with the salary system in the Ministry of Finance and the Pension Trust, the drafting of the strategy for the training of civil servants and the action plan according to the strategy. In the process of implementation are the training of personnel officials in the use of the electronic system, the drafting of legislation for the civil service, including the amendment of the Law on the civil service and the issuing of secondary legislation.

Administrative procedures and the provision of administrative services: out of 12 activities that fall in this field to be implemented during the period October 2015-October 2016, eight activities have not been carried out, two have started to be carried out, one activity is being completed and another has been carried out. The Law on the general administrative procedure has been approved, but the activities related to the review of the MAP functions and the review of the internal organization regulation in the MAP have not been carried out. Likewise, the integration of the seven systems and the development of the main interoperability platform have not been carried out. The activities where progress has been noted and which are nearing completion are the identification of administrative services from the institutions and the publication of the list with all the data and the placement of boxes for measuring the opinion of citizens regarding the services provided. Both of these activities are in completion and are expected to begin implementation in early 2017. Organization of public administration and accountability: out of eight activities planned with strategy and action plan, six activities have not been carried out, one activity has been carried out and another activity has started. The draft document for the completion and amendment of the Civil Service Law has been completed, but the Law has not been completed nor has it been approved by the Assembly, the Law on State Administration has not been completed and amended as a framework law for the organization of public administration (GAP Institute, Implementation of Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2016. Based on practices and analysis of the new approach to Administration Reforms, it has been assessed that the most efficient management of the process and the effort to avoid barriers in the organization and implementation of the reform as and the need to focus on results has conditioned the approach to dividing its scope and management structures into three pillars of the more rational Public Administration Reform such as:

1. Development and coordination of policies and legislation – the management of reforms in this area falls directly under the responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister;

2. Civil service, human resources management, provision of public administrative services and re-organization and accountability falls under the responsibility of MAP.
3. Public Finance Management – falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.

The Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration focuses on achieving the intended results under the second pillar which is related to the civil service, human resources management, the provision of public administrative services and accountability in public administration (GAP Institute, Implementation of the Strategy for Modernization of Administration Publke 2015–2016, Monitoring period 2015–2016) (GAP Institute, Implementation of the Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2016, Monitoring period 2015–2016). The Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration will be a guide for the concentration of civil service training in the priority areas according to this strategy. Also, the full implementation of the new performance evaluation system will help in better management of civil servants, the success of which will also depend on the quality of clear individual objectives based on the institution's objectives, set according to the plan general government. This system will help to develop the career of civil servants through their movement and advancement, respecting the principle of transparency and merit. While with the new recruitment system, the criteria for admission to the civil service will be determined based on objective evaluations through tests, professional preparation, and competition. The implementation of this strategy aims to create conditions for the administration to be oriented towards meeting the specific demands and needs of citizens and businesses to work in their interest. It is expected to work on the reduction of procedural and administrative barriers, cost reduction and reduction of time spent when receiving public-administrative services, taking into account the appropriate approach for persons with disabilities.

In addition to the need for the Administration of the Republic of Kosovo to have a strategic platform for improving its work, this strategy is also developed on the basis of a new context of the situation in Kosovo and other countries in the region as a result of the EU enlargement process., and the European Integration process of Kosovo because:

- Along with the rule of law and economic governance, Public Administration Reform is one of the pillars of the 2014/2015 EU Enlargement Strategy;
- The finalization of the negotiations for the Stabilization and Association agreement between Kosovo and the EU and the placement of Kosovo in a new context in the European integration process requires the building of new capacities that cope with the European integration process and the provision of new immediate services for all according to European and international best practices for citizens. (Ministry of Public Administration, Strategy for the Modernization of Public Administration 2015–2020).

The EU-funded project, "Support to the Sectoral Reform Contract for Public Administration Reform", with a budget of 2 million euros, was successfully finalized. Starting in March 2020 and led by a consortium led by EURECNA, the project played a key role in improving Kosovo's public administration, focusing on accountability, transparency and efficiency.

Key achievements include:

Implementation and legislative reform

The main achievement of the project was its support in the implementation of the crucial legislation for Public Administration Reform (PAR). This included the adoption of the Law on Public Officials, the development of a new Law on Salaries in the Public Sector and the implementation of the Law on the Organization and Functioning of State Administration and Independent Agencies. These reforms have laid the foundations for a more responsible and efficient public administration both at the central and local level.

Human Resources Management and Capacity Building

The project contributed to strengthening human resources management by improving recruitment processes and implementing transparent personnel planning and performance evaluation in the civil service. Standardized testing and recruitment procedures were introduced to ensure fairness and transparency, and over 850 civil servants benefited from comprehensive training programs.

Improved Service Delivery and Digital Transformation

The project excelled in improving service delivery by harmonizing a total of 132 separate laws with the Law on General Administrative Procedures. It created a responsive help desk and piloted a single point of contact for efficient communication. A comprehensive catalog of administrative services has been developed and specialized training programs have improved the quality of service. The Open Data portal has been improved, increasing data quality and governance transparency.

Development and Promotion of the Strategic Framework

The project significantly contributed to the development of the new RAP Strategy (2022–2027) and its Action Plan. He also designed a RAP Promotion Plan to raise public awareness of the importance of RAP, improve social inclusion and engage civil society, businesses and academia.

Sustainable impact and future prospects

The project has instilled professionalism, transparency and efficiency in the public administration of Kosovo. By equipping civil servants with vital skills, optimizing service delivery and promoting innovative governance practices, it has set Kosovo on a path to continued growth.

These achievements provide a solid foundation for ongoing administrative reform, embracing modernization, integrity and accountability in Kosovo's governance.. (European Union Office in Kosovo European Union Special Representative in Kosovo).

Conclusion

Politicization, nepotism, unprofessionalism, corruption are among the main points that have damaged, we say destroyed the Public Administration, party employment in the public sector in Kosovo, is undermining the public administration, which is essential for the advancement of Kosovo in the European integration process.

Kosovo has partially considered the recommendations of the EC report, since the progress made in the field of public administration, reforms, are evaluated by the annual European Commissions, the progress reports for Kosovo, the annual evaluation of SIGMA and the reports of priorities, and the Annual Work Plans of the Government. In all Progress Reports of the European Commission for Kosovo, it was specified that ensuring the delivery of public services to all people in Kosovo, as well as administration free from political interference, is the key priority of the European Partnership. Even in the Stabilization and Association Agreement, it is noted that the goal of cooperation and dialogue between Kosovo and the EU is the professional, efficient and responsible development of the public administration.

It is recommended that Kosovo improve in professionalism, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness at all levels, which is essential for a successful implementation of the necessary reforms in the future. Merit based recruitment.

Kosovo has been severely criticized by the European Commission reports that it has a large public administration and an unprofessional one, unable to serve the citizens efficiently. The Public Administration in Kosovo has continuously grown despite the criticism and recommendations of EC reports and organizations international and national. The SIGMA project has assessed that the Public Administration has grown based on ad hoc criteria, resulting in a fragmented structure characterized by micro-institutions and without a clear line of accountability.

In addition, the GAP Institute proposed the reduction of the number of ministries, which means the reduction of Public Administration and State Administration.

The EU-funded project has played a very important role in improving Kosovo's public administration, focusing on accountability, transparency and efficiency. The main achievement was also achieved in the implementation of the decisive legislation for the Public Administration Reform (PAR). The project also contributed to the management of human resources for the improvement of recruitment processes by making the administration and performance evaluation in the civil service more transparent.

The project also offers administrative services by increasing the quality of data and governance transparency, as well as in the development of the new RAP Strategy (2022–2027) and its Action Plan.

These achievements provide a solid foundation for ongoing administrative reform, embracing modernization, integrity and accountability in Kosovo's governance.

So, the conclusion of this paper is that modern, professional and functional administration is important for the clarity and development of the country. Overcoming the challenges and ending by finding the best possible implementation would give us the right to an administration that meets all the conditions required by the EU, and this would create a positive step for Kosovo towards a professional administration., stable, efficient and effective, and as transparent as possible, but also fair to the big European family.

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THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE POLITICAL BRAVERY OF AN GIANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

The political bravery of An Giang University students is essential in the political and ideological education of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It is an integral part of the educational program in universities to improve High political bravery, forming and developing political qualities, ethics, and lifestyle for students. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the education of political bravery for students, create a team of future intellectuals with correct political awareness and intense bravery, and contribute to forming a worldview and a view of life revolution and scientific methodology. Within the scope of the article, the author only explores the factors affecting the political bravery of An Giang University students today.

Keywords: *Political bravery, An Giang University students; factors affecting political bravery*

Introduction

Students' political bravery is an essential content in the political and ideological education of the Communist Party of Vietnam and is an integral part of the educational program in universities in Vietnam to shape the development of political qualities, ethics, and lifestyle for students. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the education of political courage for students, to form the correct political awareness and strong courage in future intellectuals, and to contribute to the formation of worldview and lifestyle networks and scientific methodology.

An Giang University is a public higher education institution that organizes training and fosters human resources with undergraduate, postgraduate, and lower degrees in many fields; international cooperation; Scientific research and implementation of scientific and technological advances to serve socio-economic development. Therefore, training political courage for An Giang University students is essential in the university's overall educational program. In recent years, school leaders have always paid attention to this issue. Most of the school's students constantly strive to take advantage of opportunities brought by globalization, proactively study, improve political bravery, participate in many community-based social activities, and have a volunteer spirit. Student volunteerism and revolutionary movements continue to be aroused and strongly promoted, contributing practically to the country's overall development. However, there is still a group of students affected by the negative side of globalization, living pragmatic lives, being self-indulgent, fading ideals, and being indifferent to socio-political issues. The concept of life of some students is still skewed; There is even a phenomenon of students being taken advantage of, manipulated, and seduced by hostile forces. Therefore, enhancing the political bravery of An Giang University students is a long-term cause that needs to be carried out persistently and firmly, requiring the attention and proper awareness of the entire community society. Many objective and subjective factors also influence this process.

Overview of the political bravery of students at An Giang University

Vietnamese students, in general, and An Giang University students, in particular, are the source of the intellectuals and the future owners of the country. They need to be given attention to training, education, and fostering in all aspects, significantly improving their political bravery to become representative of the new generation of Vietnamese people. The Party's 13th National Congress emphasized: "Strengthen the education of the young generation about revolutionary ideals, ethics, cultural lifestyle, enhance patriotism, national pride, and nurture dreams, ambitions, aspirations to rise; uphold the sense of responsibility towards the country and society" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021). The political bravery of today's Vietnamese students is steadfast in the path to socialism chosen by the Communist Party of Vietnam. First of all, there is a clear expression of steadfast belief in the Party's goals and ideals and the people's revolutionary cause; there is awareness and responsibility in studying and working to create enough intelligence, education, talent, and will to contribute to building a solid and prosperous country, with a prosperous life for the people freedom, happiness.

The political bravery of An Giang University students is the steadfast ideal of striving, living with enthusiasm in action, consistently mastering themselves with their understanding based on natural scientific knowledge and social sciences and humanities, not being drawn into trivial temptations, not being delusional but also not to be pragmatic, to know what to do to contribute to the country, to society. The political bravery of today's students is also the tireless striving to perfect their personality, whose core is morality, the reaching for truth, goodness, and beauty, and being "both rosy and professional."

Thus, it can be understood that the political bravery of Vietnamese students is the steadfastness in communist ideals, belief in the revolutionary cause of the Party and the nation, constant training and cultivation, and the intention to be aware of responsibility in study and work, not afraid of difficulties and hardships to contribute their talent and youth to the cause of building and protecting the Fatherland. Student political bravery is a collection of many virtues, but the most important are the following:

Firstly, live with clear goals and political ideals; believe in the Party's guidelines and policies and the State's legal policies.

Second, dare to think, speak, and act according to the concept you believe is right, not be discouraged by any pressure, and take responsibility for your behavior.

Third, they should be highly independent and not rely on others.

Fourth, do not pray for peace, do not be afraid of difficulties, and do not falter in the face of obstacles.

Fifth, have excellent will and dare to accept risks to achieve the chosen goal.

Sixth, have a broad mind, be open to new things, not conservative, intolerant, or narrow-minded (Ho Ba Tham, 2006).

The political bravery of An Giang University students is a part of the overall student personality, related to the student's lifestyle, ethics, and efforts. Students with political courage persistently strive to the end for their goals, overcoming all circumstances and fate to move towards a better future. Currently, the political bravery of An Giang University students not only follows inherent internal laws but is also influenced by subjective and objective factors such as economic environment, culture, society; the trend of globalization and international integration; training and fostering subjects, family environment; age psychology and self-training of students.

Factors affecting the political bravery of An Giang University students today

Objective factors impact the political bravery of An Giang University students

Firstly, the impact of the economic, cultural and social environment:

– Cultural factors.

Culture plays a vital role in personal and social life; it dramatically impacts the formation and training of students' political courage. Our Party has determined that culture is the spiritual foundation of society, that is, social standards built and summarized in the history of building and protecting the fatherland of each country and people, at the same time exchanging and absorbing the cultural quintessence of humanity to create the nation's own cultural identity, helping to eliminate backward and extreme elements in spiritual life gradually.

Today's generation of young people and students have the conditions to study and absorb the cultural quintessence of humanity to perfect their personality, enhance cultural behavior, build a healthy cultural lifestyle, and progress set. However, the increasingly deep integration process appears and promotes the process of impact, intrusion, supplementation, and even conflict between traditional and modern value systems and cultural standards, national and international. The introduction of foreign culture includes a lifestyle contrary to the sound traditional values of the nation, even anti-values and anti-culture. These negatives are revealed more and more clearly in the decline in youth's political stance, capacity, quality, and courage, which tends to stray away from cultural standards. Therefore, there needs to be proper attention from leaders and schools to educate students, train students to be political, and become good citizens in society.

– Ethnic and religious factors.

Vietnam is a multi-faith, multi-religious country. Vietnamese people have a long tradition of living and religious activities. The ethnic groups in the Vietnamese ethnic community all have their own beliefs associated with their economic and spiritual lives. While leading the revolution, our Party constantly affirmed that ethnic issues, religious issues and ethnic work, and religious work are strategic issues of particular importance. We implement national and religious policies and promote the traditions of the revolutionary cause of the entire Party, people, and army. Throughout the development process, our Party and State's views on ethnic policies are consistent with the principle of equality, solidarity, mutual support, and development of all ethnic groups.

The Vietnamese ethnic community has an uneven level of economic, cultural, and social development as well as customs and practices due to differences in historical circumstances and geographical conditions. Hostile forces have taken advantage of that problem to illegally propagate religion, restore outdated customs, negatively affect people's lives, and make it difficult for local party committees and authorities to implement their policies, leadership, and management activities at the grassroots level. In addition, taking advantage of some signs of degeneration, bureaucracy, and corruption of a part of officials and party members, they propagate and distort the Party's guidelines, policies, and laws of the State, denying the achievements of the reform and the prosperity of ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas, and areas where religious people live, to make people lose faith in the Party, government, and regime socialist. Ethnic and spiritual challenges are even more complicated when they are directed at young people, revealing their ambition to destroy the nation's future.

– Social media elements.

Among the methods of communication, social networks or social media (social media) are increasingly developing and having a strong influence around the world, becoming an indispensable online platform for many young people, especially university students. In the context of integration, social network users are mainly young people with more and more opportunities to participate in the vast world of information and connection. The positive effects of social networks on young people are undeniable if they know how to use them properly. Therefore, it is necessary to "focus on exploiting and effectively using modern media, scientific and technological achievements, especially the Internet in the education of children" (Party Central Committee, 2015). Besides the positive aspects that need to be exploited effectively, social media can become a destructive tool for hostile forces targeting young people and students. "Students are constantly being lured and seduced by hostile and reactionary forces. Some students were incited by bad forces and committed actions that violated the law and went against the revolutionary goals and ideals of the Party and the nation" (Vietnamese Student Association, 2019). Youth and students have always been the leading force in any historical period, mainly in building and protecting the Fatherland. In the context of socio-economic development and increasingly deep international integration, youth have many conditions and opportunities to promote the tradition of revolutionary heroes and rise to assert themselves in all areas of life and social living. Therefore, hostile forces always view young people and students as particular subjects who take advantage of social media technology to carry out "peaceful evolution" plots.

– Economical factors.

The market economy profoundly and comprehensively impacts all aspects of social life. The development of the market economy improves people's material and spiritual lives, and the quality of life is increasingly enhanced, creating the best conditions for people to develop comprehensively. Under the impact of the laws of the market economy, several new values are formed and strongly developed in students, such as political independence, political decisiveness, and political courage. Improving economic efficiency through measuring profits in a market economy creates an objective basis for increasing the qualities of flexibility, accuracy, and intelligence, thereby positively eliminating the habit of reliance and dependence inherent in a group of students.

The market economy has changed students' perspectives on social life, cultural values, ethics, lifestyle, and employment. Although students' integration capacity and social skills have improved, they still need to meet the requirements of the international integration process; they have limited ability to think independently and knowledge of national history and culture.

Second, the trend of globalization and international integration

In the 21st century, the trend of globalization is increasingly vital. Vietnam is integrating with the world and participating in globalization to build and develop the country. With the correct policy of the Party, the government continues to be stable; its position is constantly increasing, creating significant opportunities for students to study, approach human civilization, and improve knowledge, especially scientific achievements – technology.

The dynamism and affirmation of self-worth in the community and society is one of the clear manifestations of the change in the thinking and lifestyle of students during the period of the country's integration with the world. They are proactive in finding favorable environments for studying and working while contributing to highly community-based activities. Students can express themselves with set goals through organizations or voluntarily establishing social groups. However, when promoting self-worth, students need the correct orientation to avoid quickly disregarding ethics and laws to pursue personal interests, ignoring the harmony of social interests, giving rise to this path. Live selfishly and indifferently, eroding the moral tradition of the nation. International integration and increasingly expanded cultural exchange are good conditions for students to broaden their horizons and access and enjoy more diverse cultural products and achievements. However, if they do not have the bravery and ability to select the correct cultural elements, they are easily "submerged" in value systems that are "inappropriate" for Vietnamese society and people, forming a mentality of foreign principles, "imitate," "learn" new things that do not conform to good customs and traditions.

Subjective factors affecting the political bravery of An Giang University students

Firstly, training and fostering subjects

– Party Committee, Board of Directors of An Giang University

The Party Committee and Board of Directors of An Giang University directly lead and direct the implementation of the school's political tasks, from implementing training and expertise to organizing political training for students pellets. The leadership role of the Party Committee and Board of Directors of An Giang University determines the results of training students' political courage.

The Party Committee and Board of Directors have a decisive role in that entire process, with the role of leadership, direction, and inspection of educational activities and training of students' political bravery. The Party Committee orients educational tasks to form a scientific worldview and improve political qualities for students. The Board of Directors is responsible for implementing the resolutions of the school Party Committee and the regulations of superiors on education and training. In addition, the Party Committee and Board of Directors directly impact the training of political theory lecturers in terms of professional qualifications, political qualities, and professional ethics to take on their roles well game for training students' political bravery.

– Faculty of expertise and a team of teachers at An Giang University.

In universities, specialized faculties are responsible for the content, quality, and teaching progress of assigned subjects in the training program and for testing and evaluating students' learning processes and results. The faculty is also the unit that participates in training and fostering lecturers who directly teach specialized knowledge to students. Therefore, specialized faculties and a team of pedagogues who are formally trained, have excellent professional expertise, and have scientific educational methods suitable for each type of student have the most substantial impact on education and the process of training students' political courage.

In the university curriculum, political theory subjects contribute to forming worldview and scientific methodology, Communism's outlook on life, revolutionary ethics, The Party's guidelines and policies, and the State's laws. Therefore, political theory lecturers have the most direct and effective impact on training students' political courage. The expression of political knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of political theory lecturers will substantially change students' stance, capacity, quality, and political courage.

– Youth Union, Student Association of An Giang University.

In addition to the leadership of Party Committees at universities, the Youth Union and the Student Association are also important subjects that directly impact the process of training students' political courage. The coordination between professional faculties with the Youth Union and the Student Association diversifies, enriches, enlivens, and brings high efficiency to training students' political bravery.

With the role of a "Socialist School" for young people, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, through different contents and methods of operation, with many kinds of activities to unite and gather, educating young people and students to focus on the tasks of learning, training, and completing the school's determined training goals and requirements. Documents of the 10th Congress of the Vietnam Student Association clearly stated: "The important task of the Union in the new period is to build a class of young people who are patriotic, have a beautiful lifestyle, and have a sense of citizenship.", knowing how to harmoniously handle one's interests in the common interests of the collective and community; have revolutionary ideals and solid political will; have knowledge, expertise, skills and good labor skills; be cultured and live a meaningful life; have healthy physical and mental health; rich in creative enthusiasm and volunteer spirit" (Vietnamese Student Association, 2023).

– Student Affairs Department of An Giang University.

According to the Student Affairs Regulations for full-time university training programs, student affairs is one of the critical tasks of higher education institutions, including overall educational and propaganda activities transmission, management, Support, and services to students to ensure the goals of higher education. Student affairs must comply with the party's policies and guidelines, the state's policies and laws, and the regulations of the Ministry of Education and Training. Student affairs must ensure democracy, objectivity, fairness, openness, and transparency in issues related to students.

The Student Affairs Department takes on an essential step in training students' political courage. It is a support unit that advises the principal on work activities, learner strategies, and the provision of student services in community service. It supports academic advising, alums' work, and student academic clubs. With the function of managing the implementation of students' academic tasks according to the prescribed program and plan and complying with current rules and regulations, the Student Affairs Department directly impacts the student affairs process program to train students' political courage.

In addition, friendship relationships also significantly influence the process of cultivating students' political courage. This relationship can lead to positive or negative trends. When friends share the same ideals and aspirations, they will motivate and direct them to strengthen their political courage. If your friends have a lifestyle of enjoyment, selfishness, and worshiping hybrid, foreign cultures... they will easily be swept away by negative trends, inhibiting their will to strive.

Second, students' age psychology and self-training

– Psychophysiological factors of age.

Firstly, students need to express their personality

Students increasingly have a high need for self-affirmation, a high need for self-esteem, and a desire to be recognized and respected by others. A student's " ego " is pride, but sometimes complacency and aggressiveness. Faced with unfair phenomena or manifestations that go against reason or morality, students can react directly and spontaneously and be easily hurt and disappointed. Students' beliefs are pure, sincere, good-oriented, and rich in emotions; sometimes, those emotions overwhelm reason. When there are positive agents and exceptionally bright moral examples, students' political courage will develop in a favorable direction; on the contrary, they are easily attracted to damaging moral agents and return to the good traditional moral values of the nation.

Second, students like to interact and consider it a valuable and necessary learning activity.

The student age group has abundant potential to develop physically and intellectually to meet the increasing demands of practice. Whether the exchange activity is individual or organized, it opens up a fun, accessible environment, attracting many individuals to participate. It is an open environment where individuals can meet, penetrate, exchange experiences, or share topics that students themselves need to learn about. With the mentality of being light-hearted, gullible, and liking to exchange and explore, "sweet" enticements and evil cults easily penetrate student life and have caused significant societal consequences.

Third, the practicality, dynamism, and creativity of students

The significant differences between the student age groups are the abundance of potential for development, from physical to intellectual, sensitivity and adaptability to new things, and rich needs for spiritual culture. Compared to previous generations of students before the reform period, today's students are more practical, dynamic, and creative. Practicality is expressed right in the careful selection of the major to study so that when graduating, you can quickly get a job and get a job that brings high income. Dynamism is reflected in an agile and active lifestyle, quick access to network and socio-economic information, grasping and approaching the market, learning while taking advantage of part-time jobs, and experiencing while learning to have income. Creativity is reflected in the application of information technology, innovation in learning methods, and scientific research.

– Self-training factor

Self-study or self-education is the process of students systematically learning, absorbing, filtering, and accumulating knowledge and living capital from outside to have a steadfast stance, apparent qualities, capacity steadfastness, and cheerful courage. Talking about self-education is about students' proactiveness and creativity, overcoming challenging obstacles in learning, training, and life to capture the knowledge and experience of generations ahead. This is the process of students self-advocating and resolving conflicts to become more mature. Talking about self-study, President Ho Chi Minh once affirmed: "If you don't have a teacher, you can study. If you don't have a teacher, you can joke. Must know how to learn automatically" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011); "We must improve and guide self-study, we must learn at school, learn from books, learn from each other and learn from the people" (Ho Chi Minh, 2011).

Self-education is carried out based on inherent human qualities: positivity and initiative. They promote positivity and initiative so students act independently with their strengths and abilities without being influenced by others or external circumstances. When students clearly define their goals and the path to achieve them, they will have a higher awareness of self-cultivation, from which self-improvement becomes a personal need. If the process of "self-education" equips you with scientific knowledge, the " self-training " process is applying that knowledge into practice. In essence, there are two sides to the issue of self-cultivation: the theoretical side and the practical side. This shows a need for a dialectical methodology in promoting positivity, initiative, self-education, and self-training to enhance students' political bravery.

Conclusion

Vietnamese students, in general, and An Giang University students, in particular, are the pillars of the country, with the mission to continue the glorious revolutionary cause of the Party and the nation, shouldering the task of building and preserving the country's Defense of the Socialist Fatherland of Vietnam. That task can only be completed when the generation of Vietnamese youth and students are cared for and trained to have qualifications, ethics, and political courage. That is a vital issue of the Vietnamese revolution. In building and enhancing students' political bravery, they are influenced by many objective and subjective factors on both positive and negative sides. Therefore, the requirement is to exploit and promote negative impacts and overcome positive impacts to strengthen the political education of Vietnamese students today.

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Section 4. Sociology

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ISSUES RELATED TO THE RESTRICTIONS OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND FREEDOM IN ENSURING PUBLIC SECURITY IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This scientific article is dedicated to elaborate some aspects in the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, namely about the restriction of the rights and freedom of citizens in the process of ensuring public order and public safety, the legal grounds for the application of restrictions, the constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Emergency Situations", Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Presidential Decree No - 27) on "Public Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, requirements of the Decree on the Concept of Security", opinions expressed and comments of a number of legal scholars on the issues of restricting human rights and freedom in the process of ensuring public order and public safety.

Keywords: *the newly revised Constitution, restriction of human rights and freedom, legality and justification of restriction, concept of public safety, public order, public safety, mixed approach to restriction of human rights*

Introduction

Restriction of human and civil rights and freedom in terms of the freedom of every individual in society and the state is the most important component of the relationship between man and the state. The major philosophical problem of this relationship is the level and standard of human freedom, the basis and limits of coverage of this freedom by the state and society. One of the main tasks of the constitution is to form and legislate a balance between the interests of the individual, society and the state, to establish the constitutional basis of individual freedom, which is "related to the specific characteristics and purpose of the constitutional right designed to protect human interests", the state, its organs and is to protect against possible illegal interference by officials" (Baglay, 2004).

Results

Restriction of human rights and freedoms, especially personal rights and freedoms, in the process of ensuring public safety and public order, as well as the limits of such restrictions, is one of the complex and controversial issues of legal science and legal system not only for the Republic of Uzbekistan, CIS countries, but also for the entire world community.

Ensuring public safety and public order (guarding and protection) is the constant restriction of rights and freedom as well as interference with individual freedom of a person by state authorities, often with excessive abuse of their powers, and then with the misuse of the content of human rights. In its turn, this limits their freedom, and in some cases even completely denies them.

In the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the term "restriction" is used most often in relation to human and civil rights and freedoms (Articles 21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a new edition. - T. 20230).

The constitutional model of restricting individual rights and freedoms in the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for a mixed approach to the restriction of individual rights and freedom.

On the one hand, for the first time in the newly revised Constitution of Uzbekistan, a general rule providing for the possibility of limiting individual rights and freedoms was added (Part 3 of Article 21. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a new edition. -T. 2023), on the other hand, the provisions of our Constitution take into account the interrelationship of certain restrictions with the corresponding rights and freedoms.

As it is stated in part 3 of Article 33 of the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "restriction of the right to seek, receive and distribute information is permitted only in accordance with the law and only in order to protect the constitutional system, the health of the population, social morality, the rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety and public order. Furthermore, in the scope necessary to prevent the disclosure of state secrets or other secrets are protected by the law" (The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a new edition. - T. 2023). Currently, the government, as the leading subject of public security, is criticized for protecting abstract and non-specific things. Having mentioned that, experts and specialists attribute this to insufficient scientific research on this matter. Most of the studies were carried out within the framework of the analysis of the legal and organizational bases of the activities of the internal affairs bodies to ensure public safety, in which the concept of "public safety" was considered within broad legal norms, while the role of the National Guard bodies in ensuring public order and safety is now being studied by researchers.

In the "Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2021 No. 27 "On approval of the public concept" National Database legislation, No. 06/21/27/1116; dated 01.12.2021., No. 06/24/10/0031), approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (the Presidential Decree No-27 dated November 29, 2021, "public security" is defined in the following broad sense: public security – illegal aggression of society, social and ethnic conflicts, emergency is a state of protection from situations and other threats, which serves the sustainable development of society and ensures the realization of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests".

The Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important document that determines the state policy in the field of public security, which is considered one of the main directions of national security, therefore, its scientific justification and modern formation, as well as demarcation with other similar legal phenomena and the establishment of certain relations, are important for research activities. This is considered to be of great importance both for law and for enforcement practice.

In the context of the transition of the country to a fundamentally new concept of security, the theoretical research of this issue is gaining new theoretical and practical significance. This is primarily due to significant changes in internal and external conditions for the development of our society and the entire country.

The actuality of scientific and practical problems in the field of public safety both in normal conditions and in emergency situations arises for several reasons, in particular:

– state administration bodies notice the "need" for special measures to ensure public safety, which will allow effective implementation of the actions of authorized entities to ensure public safety, to apply restrictive measures against individuals and legal entities in a certain area;

– the number of objects and territories whose activity determines the need to ensure the appropriate level of security, in particular, public security, is increasing. Ensuring the appropriate level of safety of the population helps to create conditions for their stable operation;

– measures used by competent bodies to ensure public safety in emergency situations, these are the relevant administrative and legal measures used by the state. The emergency situation is always accompanied by the instability of social life, disruption of its usual rhythm, which in turn requires the use of these measures.

If we dwell on the analysis of the concept of "public safety", it should be noted that many views on the definition of this legal category have been formed in scientific works today. The term "public safety" is widely used in various fields of scientific knowledge and in the practical activities of executive authorities, as well as law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard. However, despite its widespread use, unfortunately, today there is no unified approach to the definition of "public safety". In this regard, it is appropriate to comprehensively analyze scientific literature and current legal documents to determine the meaning of the concept of "public safety".

Today, the representatives of the Uzbek school of law have not expressed their opinions and comments on the process of forming their relationship to the definition of "public security". The reason for this is that the concept of public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan has now been announced, and the first steps are being taken to form it. In this regard, we rely on the views of foreign legal scholars in interpreting such categories as "public security", "restriction of citizens' rights and freedoms" on this issue.

According to Popov and Ovsyanko (2010), public safety means the use of objects and subjects that pose an increased risk to people and society as a whole, in the event of special conditions, natural disasters or other emergency situations of a social or man-made nature. Nature, legal, technical and other types are understood as a system of social relations that arise in accordance with norms (Popov and Ovsyanko, 2010).

According to Khamkhoev (2011), public safety is an integral part that includes social relations related to the prevention or elimination of threats to people's lives and health, and their property.

In the context of the concept of "public security", a separate group of scientists defines all the objects of its protection, that is, they believe that public security is a set of bodies and tools that ensure the prevention and elimination of threats to people's lives and health, material wealth and the environment (Tumanov and Frizko, 1989).

According to researcher Boshamdzhieva (2013), public security includes the following institutions: Anti-Terrorism Institute; anti-extremism institute; Institute for Combating Criminal and Other Illegal Aggressions; anti-corruption institute; Institute for protecting the population from natural and man-made emergency situations; Institute for Combating Illegal Migration; institutions for ensuring certain types of public safety (fire, chemical, biological, nuclear, radiation, hydrometeorological, industrial and transport safety); Institute for the Development of International Cooperation in Ensuring Public Security; Environmental Security Institute; information security institute; Institute of Food Safety (Boshamdzhieva, 2013).

Ensuring public safety is necessarily regulated by a certain system of norms. This sign indicates that the protection of the population from illegal aggression and various threats is carried out on the basis of the rule of law. It should be noted that legal norms regulate a significant number of public relations in the field of public safety in emergency situations, in particular: it defines the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, the limits of the actions of citizens in the field of ensuring public safety, the restrictive temporary obligations of individuals and legal entities to perform certain actions aimed at ensuring public safety along with types of illegal behavior. In other words, only legal norms determine a complete list of actions that encroach on public safety, both in normal life conditions and in emergency situations.

Finally, the existence of social relations that arise as a result of the implementation of the vital interests of the individual, society and the state include social benefits, constitutional order, public order, privacy, property and others.

Public order essentially means the whole system, the whole system of social relations, which is regulated, organized and supported by the state with social norms existing in a certain society (Yasenko, 1986).

In a broad sense, public order includes a system (complex) of social relations arranged in a certain way: economic, political, cultural and moral. In this regard, it can be defined as a set of rules of behavior of individuals in society within the framework of the constitutional system (Kozyrina and Shtatinoy, 2003). V.V. Lazarev et al., (1967) point out that "public order is a certain quality of the system of social relations, which consists of the orderliness of social relations, the harmony and rhythm of social life, and the rights of the participants of public relations. This leads to the unhindered implementation of their obligations and the protection of their interests, public and personal peace" (Lazarev et al., 1967).

Korjanskiy (1980) states that public order in a broad sense is understood as a system of social relations that was created as a result of compliance with social norms (legal norms, ethics, customs, traditions, etc.), whose inviolability is guaranteed by the entire political system of the state (Korjanskiy, 1980). Therefore, the word "public order" in the broadest sense means the entire system of relations existing in society, developed in accordance with social norms, including legal norms and rules of society.

This sphere is a system of relations regulated by social norms that develop in public places in the process of communication between people in order to ensure an atmosphere of peace in the life of society, normal working and rest conditions, the activities of government bodies, local governments, enterprises and their associations, institutions, and public associations.

Discussions

Taking above-mentioned factors into account, in our opinion, the concept of public order is more broadly covered by the following definition: Public order is an order that arises and develops among people in public places, its legal implementation ensures compliance with personal and public safety, normal communication of people, protection of honor, dignity, life and health, law enforcement agencies, first of all, internal affairs agencies, which is a system of coordinated socio-legal public relations of the state and society, provided by the activities of the National Guard, the Prosecutor's Office, the State Security Service, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and other civil organizations.

According to part 3 of Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in an emergency, the limitation of rights and freedom is to protect the constitutional system and ensure the safety of citizens. The constitutional law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 15.12.2021 No-737 "On the State of Emergency" (The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.16.2021). "On the state of emergency" (National Legislative Base, 12/16/2021, No.03/21/737/1163) defines the purpose of introducing a state of emergency (Article 4 – The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.16.2021. "On the state of emergency" (National Legislative Base, 12/16/2021, No. 03/21/737/1163) and the circumstances and procedure for introducing an emergency regime (Article 5 – The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.16.2021. "On the state of emergency" (National Legislative Base, 12/16/2021, No.03/21/737/1163). The goals of the introduction of this regime are to eliminate the circumstances that served as the basis for the introduction of the state of emergency, to ensure the safety of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the protection of the constitutional system and territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 4 – The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.16.2021. "On the state of emergency" (National Legislative Base, 12/16/2021, No.03/21/737/1163).

Conclusions

In conclusion, by restricting certain rights and freedoms of a person, the State ensures the preservation of other rights and freedoms that are more important and valuable for a person.

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Section 5. Practical results of scientific research

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METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF FINANCIAL INEFFICIENCY IN IT AND AI PROJECTS

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Abstract

The article discusses a methodology for identifying sources of financial inefficiency in IT and AI projects. It analyzes key factors that influence budget overruns and reduced profitability, including incorrect planning, inadequate risk assessment, technical errors, and management problems. The proposed methodology involves a systematic approach to identify and classify the causes of inefficiency through data analysis and financial audit tools. This allows for more accurate financial risk forecasting and optimization of project management processes, leading to maximum economic efficiency.

Keywords: *IT projects, AI projects, financial inefficiency, source identification, budgeting, risk management, financial audit, process optimization, analysis methodology, profitability*

The methodology for identifying sources of financial inefficiency in IT and AI projects is a systematic approach that aims to identify, analyze, and classify factors that contribute to resource overruns and decreased economic efficiency of projects. The main goal of this methodology is to detect problem areas early on, allowing management to make decisions to minimize financial losses and maximize the return on investment.

In the first stage of the process, project data is collected and organized: planned and actual budgets, timeframes, resources, used technologies, and results from intermediate control points are all considered. For IT and AI projects, it's crucial to take into account their specific characteristics, such as high technological complexity, rapidly changing requirements, and reliance on experimental models. These characteristics increase the risk of budget deviations, so it's essential to carefully analyze all aspects of the project.

The next stage of the process is the analysis of the causes of financial inefficiency. This analysis is carried out in several areas. It is essential to identify planning errors, such as insufficient budget details and underestimation of time and cost requirements for specialists.

Risk analysis helps to identify potential threats, such as technical issues, changing customer demands, and external factors like regulatory changes or competition. Audit analysis uses financial controls and monitoring tools to detect deviations and their root causes early on.

To organize the identified factors, we use a classification that groups sources of inefficiency into two categories: internal (organizational, managerial, technical) and external (market, legislative, social). This classification helps us focus our management efforts and develop targeted measures to address the identified issues.

An essential component of the methodology is the utilization of contemporary analytical tools such as statistical analysis, machine learning, and data visualization, which not only enable us to retrospectively evaluate the causes of inefficiencies but also construct models for predicting financial risks.

The approach to identifying financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects entails integrating management analysis, engineering audits, and financial controls through the use of cutting-edge digital technologies. The application of this approach enhances forecasting accuracy, reduces unexpected costs, and improves overall project cost-benefit ratios (Sinitsa S. A., 2021).

It should be noted that the history of applying the methodology for identifying sources of financial inefficiency can be traced back to the development of managerial and financial control in business. This discipline began to emerge as a systematic approach in the mid-20th century, as the scale and complexity of projects expanded across various industries, including information technology (IT).

During this time, it became evident that there was a need to systematize methods for identifying the causes of cost overruns and optimizing budgets. In the 1950s and 1960s, economic analysis and control techniques were applied in industrial and engineering projects, such as budgeting, deviation estimation, and statistical analysis of causes. As project management developed in the 1970s and 1980s, these methods were enhanced by incorporating risk and quality management tools. This allowed for a more accurate identification and localization of sources of inefficiency.

In the IT field, the use of these techniques has increased since the 1990s due to the growing complexity of software projects. These techniques, such as the CMM (Capability Maturity Model) and project management frameworks like PMBOK and PRINCE2, include requirements for budget control and analysis of deviations. These have become an integral part of the process for identifying financial issues.

With the advent of AI projects in the 2000s and 2010s, new tools were introduced into the methodology, such as big data analysis and machine learning, which enabled predictive financial risk analysis. These tools allowed for more detailed monitoring of resource consumption and the identification of bottlenecks in processes. This led to not only the possibility of retrospective diagnosis, but also proactive financial performance management.

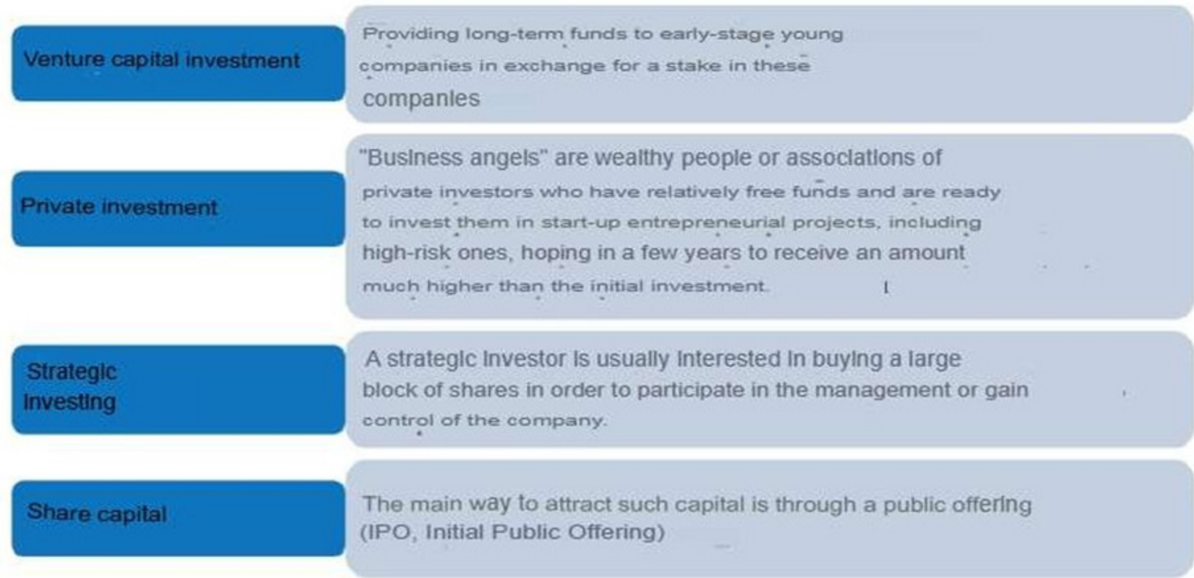
It is worth noting that investments can vary depending on the specific investment object. As scientists S. Y. Evdokimova, Y. S. Korpusnova, and D. A. Katova point out, “what is an investment for one person may not be an investment for the economy as a whole” (Evdokimov S.Yu., Korpusnova Yu.A., Katov D. A., 2018, p. 21). However, according to a macroeconomic approach, investments can be divided into three categories: productive investments (or investments in fixed assets), investments in housing construction, and investments in stocks, which all contribute to creating new capital. Therefore, after considering the various approaches to defining investment, we can conclude that the concept of investment is multifaceted and can be viewed as a broad economic category. A classification of investments can be found in Table 1 below.

Table 1. – *Classification of investments*

№	Classification feature	Types of investments
1.	By the frequency of deposits	Ordinary, extraordinary
2.	By the place of origin of the investment	National, foreign

№	Classification feature	Types of investments
3.	By region	Investments within the country, investments abroad
4.	By renewable capacity	Gross, net, and renovation
5.	Depending on the status of the investor	Individual, institutional
6.	For investment purposes	Forced investments in order to preserve the position market, etc.

Figure 1. *Specific features of the main ways of financing investment projects in the IT sector of the Russian economy (Tarasov G. A., 2023)*



The modern approach to identifying sources of financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects relies on the integrated use of data, analytics, and specialized techniques that pinpoint problem areas at both the process level and specific cost levels. Unlike traditional methods, which focused on controlling budgets and identifying deviations based on accounting data, modern techniques incorporate the use of business intelligence (BI), big data analytics, and machine learning tools to monitor and forecast financial performance in detail.

The first stage is the collection and aggregation of detailed data on all financial flows of the project. This includes information on development and infrastructure costs, as well as testing and implementation expenses. At the same time, automated employee time tracking and task management systems, such as Jira and Azure DevOps, are used. These tools allow for the integration of financial data with specific stages and tasks, creating a unified information space.

Next, a multifaceted analysis is conducted, including categorizing expenses, identifying anomalies, and searching for correlations between financial expenses and key indicators of project success (development speed, bug rate, and implementation time). To uncover the underlying causes of inefficiencies, analytical models such as regression, cluster analysis, and machine learning algorithms are employed, which can predict potential cost overruns early on. Predictive analytics techniques are particularly useful in proactively managing risks and reallocating budget resources.

In addition to quantitative analysis, qualitative audit of processes has also become a part of practice – an audit of project management, team communication, risk assessment, and problematic dependencies. Agile and Scrum methodologies are often used to respond quickly to changes and adjust financial plans accordingly. Through retrospective analysis, identification of obstacles, and discussion of causes of deviations, financial inefficiencies are identified, leading to the development of corrective measures.

Another important aspect of identifying sources of financial inefficiency in IT and AI projects is the automation of monitoring and data visualization. Modern platforms provide real-time dashboards for project managers to see key performance indicators (KPIs), budget status, task status, and forecast scenarios. This significantly speeds up the decision-making process and helps identify problem areas.

The modern practice of identifying financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects involves a combination of detailed digital control, big data analytics, and flexible management techniques. These techniques aim to proactively identify and eliminate the causes of cost overruns, while minimizing risks to the timeline and quality of the implementation.

It should be noted that the challenges of identifying the sources of financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects arise from a combination of technical, organizational, and human factors. This complexity makes it difficult to accurately and promptly identify the causes of overspending and losses.

Firstly, the high level of complexity and layering in such projects presents difficulties for transparent cost accounting. IT and AI initiatives often involve a wide range of interconnected tasks, services, teams, and external partners, which hinders the collection and consolidation of cost data. Additionally, different departments may utilize distinct accounting and planning systems, leading to information dispersion and inconsistency.

Secondly, the nature of AI projects is associated with a high degree of uncertainty in setting goals, defining requirements, and assessing results. It is often difficult to accurately plan deadlines and budgets at the early stages of the project due to the exploratory nature of model development, which can lead to frequent changes and budget overruns. Traditional financial control methods are not well suited to this dynamic environment, making it harder to identify the true causes of inefficiencies – budget overspend may hide objective risks rather than management errors.

The third challenge is related to the limited availability and accuracy of data. Although automated information collection systems are in place, many costs remain unaccounted for or are recorded with delays. Another difficulty is the proper categorization of expenses, such as identifying the financial implications of technical debt, low team productivity, and inefficient communication. The absence of standardized metrics makes it challenging to compare and detect discrepancies.

The fourth issue is the lack of integration between financial and design data and technical metrics. For IT and AI projects, it is essential to understand the relationship between expenses and actual performance, such as development time, model accuracy, and bug resolution. These indicators are often stored in separate systems, and without a unified analytical platform, it becomes difficult to establish a direct correlation between financial indicators and operational processes.

Finally, the human factor plays a significant role in the success of IT/AI projects. Insufficient competence of managers in financial management, the influence of corporate culture, such as avoiding admitting mistakes, and insufficient communication between technical and financial teams can lead to data distortion and unsuccessful attempts to identify sources of inefficiency.

These problems require an integrated approach, including the introduction of integrated information systems, increased transparency of processes, improved financial control methods that take into account the specific needs of IT and AI projects, as well as the development of staff competencies to improve the quality of financial management.

In our opinion, in order to solve the problems of identifying the sources of financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects, it is essential to adopt an integrated and systematic approach that combines both technical and organizational measures.

First, it is crucial to implement integrated information systems that integrate financial and project accounting with technical metrics. This will allow for the creation of a unified platform for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data on costs, deadlines, quality, and productivity. This significantly enhances transparency and accuracy when identifying bottlenecks, thus facilitating more effective decision-making.

Secondly, it is essential to adapt financial methods and control tools to the specific needs of IT/AI projects. Instead of rigid, fixed budgeting, flexible planning methods such as agile budgeting and iterative risk and cost assessment should be employed. These methods take into account the dynamic nature of projects, reducing the risk of unexpected cost overruns and allowing for timely adjustments to financial plans.

Thirdly, standardization of cost accounting and categorization procedures is crucial. The development of uniform industry or corporate standards for expense classification will help accurately identify the financial impact of various factors, such as technical debt and inefficient communication. This will enhance the quality and accuracy of data required for analysis, leading to better decision-making.

The fourth aspect is about improving the skills of managers and team members. Training in financial management and project management, with a focus on the specific needs of IT and AI projects, will help to minimize human errors. This training will also help to improve communication between technical specialists and financial experts, and ensure a better understanding of data.

In addition to training, it is recommended to conduct regular joint performance analysis sessions involving all stakeholders – developers, analysts, and financial experts. This practice helps identify the hidden causes of inefficiencies and take corrective measures early on.

Furthermore, using modern analytical tools such as artificial intelligence and machine learning to analyze large amounts of data can help identify patterns of overspending and predict financial risks. This allows for more informed management decisions based on data rather than intuition.

Therefore, solving the problem of financial inefficiencies in IT and AI projects requires a combination of technological solutions, process standardization, increased human resource competence, and a focus on efficient resource management.

To effectively solve the problems of financial inefficiency in IT and AI projects, an integrated approach is necessary. This approach combines technological tools, management techniques, and staff development to address the issues.

The introduction of integrated accounting and control systems, flexible financial models, and cost standardization helps to identify and address resource overruns. The use of modern analytical methods allows for a more accurate analysis of financial data. Through this harmonious combination of processes, technologies, and human factors, transparency, predictability, and sustainable financial management can be achieved in the rapidly evolving fields of IT and AI.

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